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Roosevelt Names Sayre To Post in Philippines; Mexico Gets Plan on Oil

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 26, 1939

Sayre Would Succeed to Post McNutt Resigned

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre today to be United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. He sent Mr. Sayre's nomination to the Senate. He would replace Paul V. McNutt, who resigned to become Federal Security Administrator.

Mexico Gets Richberg Plan for Oil Settlement

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A new suggestion for settlement of the Mexican oil dispute has been placed before the Mexican Government by Donald R. Richberg, attorney representing companies whose properties were expropriated March 18, last year, it was disclosed today. Details were not given.

Anglo-Polish Cash Loan Agreement Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The expected agreement between Britain and Poland on a cash loan to Warsaw has been delayed and cannot be made now in time for Parliament to approve the necessary legislation before the Aug. 4 recess, according to a statement made yesterday in Parliament by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Polish mission under Col. Adam Koc has returned with £8,000,000 to facilitate purchase of war materials in Britain. It was £5,000,000 in gold that the Poles were not able to obtain. [Details: Page 2.]

Argentina Asks Conference on Trade Rules

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The Argentine delegation today introduced in the South American Conference on International Law a proposal for a 1940 conference to draft uniform regulations on commercial navigation for South America. Argentina and Uruguay would issue the invitation for such a conference jointly.

Japan Calls Naval Reserves; Forms Squadron

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Admiralty today called naval reservists to active duty and simultaneously it was disclosed that a new squadron has been organized and attached to the combined fleet for "special maneuvers." While maneuvers ostensibly were annual summer exercises on a wider scale than usual, observers believed the new squadron and the calling of reservists at this time were connected with the friction with Russia over the Sakhalin Island oil and coal concessions.

[Japan has 175,000 naval reservists, compared with more than 100,000 regulars serving with the fleet.]

Yarnell Turns Over Command of Asiatic Fleet

SHANGHAI (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who as Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet has been saying "No" to the Japanese in China, turned over his command today to Admiral Thomas C. Hart. Admiral Yarnell sails for home on the President Coolidge Aug. 2 to await retirement, due in October, when he reaches the active service age limit. Originally, he was to have been relieved last October but was ordered to remain because of the critical situation. His last public action was rejection June 22 of Japanese warnings that United States vessels leave Swatow because of impending hostilities there.

Irish 'Army' Blamed for London Station Blast

LONDON (AP)—An explosion ascribed by police to the illegal Irish Republican Army occurred in the baggage check room in London's crowded King's Cross railway station today, injuring 14 persons.

The blast followed close upon Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare's description of terroristic "plans" in the House of Commons. Scores of checked suitcases and parcels were damaged.

Holt Withholds Anti-Third Term Resolution

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia said today he had decided to withhold introduction of an anti-third term resolution until the opening days of the 1940 session of Congress. He explained he was influenced by the counsel of older Party members who felt that Senate action now might involve a challenge to President Roosevelt to seek a third term when he had given no indication of following this course.

Jenkins Tries for New 24-Hour Speed Record

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah (AP)—Ab Jenkins began a 24-hour automobile speed endurance test at 6:41 a. m. (9:41 E. S. T.) today in his "Mormon Meteor 3rd." Holder of the world's record of 157.27 miles an hour for 24 hours, he hopes to set new speed records from 10 miles to the 24-hour endurance mark with his 750-horsepower car.

Farley Shies at '40 Talk; Predicts Upturn

NEW YORK (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, Europe-bound, shied at third-term talk today but predicted the 1940 Democratic Presidential nominee would be successful. He said he felt "we are on our way to a period of real prosperity, with business picking up all over the country. Post-office receipts are showing continual improvement, and I hold this to be a good indication. I expect business will continue to improve this year."

Sailing on the liner with Mr. Farley were John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and ten Congressmen bound for Oslo, Norway, to attend the inter-parliamentary conference.

Arab Band Releases Kidnaped U. S. Pastor

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Rev. Gerould R. Goldner, the Ohio preacher who was kidnaped a week ago by an Arab band, was released late today. Negotiations for payment of ransom had been in progress for several days.

Reich Refuses Passport to Czech Workers

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Robert H. Archer, counsel for the Bata shoe factory interests in the United States, announced today Germany had refused passports to certain workers in the Bata Czechoslovakian factory who were to come here to establish an American factory at suburban Belcamp All Czech workmen who are Army reservists were refused permission to make the trip, Archer said.

Imperial Tells Plans for Atlantic Hop Aug. 5

MONTREAL (CP)—The flying-boat Cabot, inaugurating trans-Atlantic mail service of Imperial Airways, will take off Aug. 5 from Hythe, England, en route to Foynes, Eire, it is learned here in a cable received by Trans-Canada Air Lines. The Cabot is expected to reach Botwood, Newfoundland, the following morning. The plane is scheduled to land at near-by Boucherville that afternoon, being due at Port Washington, N. Y., about 6 p. m. (E. D. T.).

On the return trip the Cabot is to leave Port Washington on the evening of Aug. 9 and spend the night at Boucherville. The take-off from Botwood is scheduled for the evening of Aug. 10 and the arrival at Foynes the following morning.

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Extra Congress Clerks Approved by President

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing employment of an additional clerk for each of the 435 House members and 96 Senators. Still another clerk will be permitted Senators from States of more than 3,000,000 population.

The clerks would be entitled to an annual salary of $1,500 each, making the cost of the additions about $832,000.

Honey Still Flows Here, Briton Says

By the Associated Press

Willimantic, Conn., July 26

Percy A. Francis, Poultry Commissioner of Great Britain, thinks perhaps someone has been spoofing him about economic conditions in America.

"It is hard for me to believe that you are going through a depression," he told a Rotary Club meeting here. "Yours is a land flowing with milk and honey."

The Commissioner, en route to the World Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio, said many luxuries accepted as commonplace by Americans were all but unattainable in his homeland.

Britain Sees Hope For Soviet Pact In Compromise Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—Hope has again been revived here that the Anglo-Soviet negotiations are at last drawing to a sucessful close.

High political circles have disclosed that Britain and France have now proposed immediate staff talks with the Russians, and the British have offered to send a strong military, naval, and air mission to Moscow for this purpose.

The next question to be answered, therefore, is whether the Russians, who have been hinting that there should be a strong political mission, will be ready to accept the British substitute offer. Whitehall is optimistic on this score.

Difficulties Remain

Meanwhile, however, difficulties still remain regarding the political side of the negotiations, particularly in connection with the definition of indirect aggression. The formula proposed by the Soviets was regarded in British eyes as opening the door to possible Russian intervention in the affairs of the small Baltic neighbors, all of which have expressed themselves in the strongest possible terms against being guaranteed without their permission.

In the past few days Estonian official circles, for instance, have reiterated that Estonia, as a neutral country, cannot allow itself to be tied by any guarantee directed against another group of States, "since this would involve dragging Estonia, despite its neutrality, into war with one of the groups of great powers."

Estonia's Viewpoint

An inspired statement issued to this effect added, however, "Estonia has not refused future foreign assistance in all circumstances," All Baltic States, it went on, "would themselves use every possible means to fight aggression" but could not "agree to a state of affairs in which one group of powers assumes responsibility for their safety by directing the guarantee against another group of states."

Danes scan Anglo-Soviet plan: Page 4.

Council Votes Callahan Out; Beal Is Named

Saltonstall upheld, 6 to 3, in fight for removal of public works head from $7,500 post.

William F. Callahan was removed as Commissioner of Public Works by a six to three vote of the Executive Council today, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall immediately nominated John W. Beal, Hanover architect and engineer, for the $7,500 a year post.

Removal of Mr. Callahan as head of the largest single employing State Department, where $25,000,000 is annually spent, followed a heated two-hour battle in the Executive Council where, it was reported, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, Democrat, and Councilors Arthur A. Hastings and Edgar S Lindsay, both Republicans, strove to force a hearing for the Democratic Commissioner before the Council.

Mr. Beal, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology man, is senior member of the Boston architectural firm of J. Williams Beal Sons. He makes his home in Hanover where, besides serving on the town finance committee, he designed and built the town's water supply. He is president of the Plymouth County Republican Club, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland in 1936 .

Saltonstall Acts

Governor Saltonstall at 11:30 a. m. today advised the Council he believed Mr. Callahan had squandered public money in tree removal and other work following last September's hurricane. He asked the Council to consent to Mr. Callahan's immediate removal.

The Governor then went into secret session with the Council. Loud and angry voices could be heard in the anteroom. Later, it was learned that Mr. Callahan's plea for a hearing before the full Council was under consideration.

In his formal request to the Council for Mr. Callahan's removal, Governor Saltonstall pointed out that he had presided over nine days of public hearings during which two out of 14

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Breaking Ground for New Shell

By a Staff Photographer

Edward Hatch Memorial on Esplanade to Cost $300,000

Left to right—Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Esplanade Concerts; Thomas B. O'Connor, of the O'Connor Contracting Company; John Burke, trustee of the Hatch Fund; Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, turning over the ground; Daniel G. O'Connor (in background), and William J. Hickey, Jr., trustee of the Hatch Fund.

Senate Role in Foreign Policy Clouded by Delay on Pacts

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Ratification by the Senate yesterday of the treaty with Panama, after three years of waiting and some last-minute fumbling, throws a light on the Senate's role as an agency in foreign policy.

Still pending before the Senate, lying dustily on the "table" of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are 25 treaties or conventions. Some of them are important, some are not. Some are deliberately held up, some are just delayed by the ponderous working of the Committee and the Senate itself.

Among the international agreements on which the Administration would seriously like to get action, but on which it has little present hope, are:

A sanitary convention with Argentina, vital to really good relations with that Republic, which has been held up since 1935.

The revised international convention of the Copyright Union, likewise vital to the interests of American authors and publishers, was once ratified, then reconsidered and restored to the calendar three days later.

A draft convention concerning hours of work in the textile industry, adopted at Geneva in 1937, which might help to protect American textile mills from foreign competition.

Gathering Dust on Shelves

Follows a list, and date of origin of the 25 measures pending before the Senate Committee, all once presented in seriousness and good faith by the Executive, and all—with the exception of those that were positively rejected but were not withdrawn — matters which may sometimes stir the memories if not the consciences of the committeemen:

Poison gas protocol, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925.

Statutes of Permanent Court of International Justice (The World Court) signed 1920, revised 1929, failed to obtain a two-thirds vote of Senators present on Jan. 29, 1935.

St. Lawrence Treaty, signed July 18, 1932, failed to obtain a two-thirds vote on March 14, 1934 (one of the first real legislative defeats for President Roosevelt).

Copyright Union convention, signed at Rome on June 2, 1928; approved by the Senate on April 19, 1935; vote reconsidered April 22, 1935; still pending.

Convention for suppression of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Esplanade's New Acoustic Shell To Seat 150 Players

Permanence of Boston's outdoor symphony concerts on the Esplanade, now Storrow Memorial Embankment, was guaranteed today when ground was broken in the rear of the Esplanade Concerts acoustic shell for the construction of another shell, three times as large and with a seating capacity for 150 musicians.

The new shell will be the Edward Hatch Memorial, a monument which will cost in the neighborhood of $300,000, when completed July 1-15, 1940.

Dimensions rank second to the boldness of the projected color scheme and plan of the shell. An 18-inch base of Conway, N. H., green granite will mark the shrubbery line on the horizontal. Pink granite from the same area will trim the front. A retreating "cone" of teakwood, brushed and filled with aluminum paint, will constitute the interior. The exterior, which will again be domed, may be made of garnet in composition; if not, a quartz terrazzo of, as yet, undecided color—possibly a brilliantly reflecting surface similar to tiny mirrors.

Garnet Roof Is New

The garnet roof was announced for the first time at noon by Richard Shaw, the architect, who designed the police and fire signal station in the Fenway. He said he had just discovered this stone in quantity and would like to use it if the appropriation permitted.

The present shell is constructed from four concentric rings or sounding boards. The new shell will have seven. The present 60-foot apron will become 150 feet 5 inches. The stage will be 101 feet deep and have a 51-foot span from apex to stage. The floor space will thus be slightly larger than the stage in Symphony Hall.

Plans call for an enlarged "auditorium." The present area measures 250 feet deep by 150 feet wide; the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

New Deal Men Attack Blocs; Caucus Called

Act against advice of leaders in trying to force party showdown on 'must' bills.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—One of the most intense behind-the-scenes battles in Congressional history broke out into the open today with the revolt of a section of New Deal members, contrary to the advice of their leaders, against the hampering efforts of House Committees threatening to block the Administration's program in the closing days of the session.

While the Senate continued the debate on the lending program, which Majority Leader Barkley has made a "must" before adjournment, the crucial parliamentary maneuvers centered in the House. Here a series of big New Deal bills threaten to be held up in committees dominated by Conservatives who are given strategic advantage by the lack of time before final recess.

Every sort of pressure is being exerted on these committees—and most particularly the Rules Committee—to get them to report out Administration bills which are otherwise bottled up. There is evidence that this pressure is having some effect. Meanwhile a movement has been started in the Democratic membership to precipitate the issue, but the question is whether it will actually aid the New Deal in its drive or prove a debacle which will further endanger its position.

Militants Call Caucus

Angered by the "committee revolt," a bloc of Administration Democrats who comprise the militant core of the New Deal strength have signed a petition automatically calling a Party caucus sometime before Saturday, designed to apply mass pressure on Party members in the recalcitrant committees.

Only 25 signatures were needed to make such a call automatic and 51 were secured. The leader is Representative Raymond S. McKeough (D) of Illinois.

Democratic leaders advised against the call which they fear will embitter the whole situation, and possibly hinder rather than aid the Administration.

There are dangers as well as advantages in applying the uncertain machinery of the caucus. While caucus actions are binding on Party members who have not specifically recorded themselves as opposed to the vote, the difficulty is that they require a quorum of Democratic members. In the past, opponents have simply stayed away in some cases when a quorum could not be secured, and the publicized defeat has injured the cause which the caucus was designed to favor.

Aimed at Rules Committee

In this case the caucus is aimed at the Rules Committee which now holds the fate of the $800,000,000 construction and loan authorization and $73,000,000 increased rental subsidies in the housing bill; and the Administration is moderating amendments to the Wage-Hour Law. Through the Rules Committee also must pass the lending bill, the Walsh-Healey bill strengthening the Government Contracts Act in the interests of labor, and other matters.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, where debate got under full speed on the lending bill, a change of tactics was adopted by those seeking to restore the prevailing wage basis to the WPA and to throw out the provision automatically suspending relief workers after 18 months on the Federal pay roll.

They decided to affix their proposal to the lending bill in the form of an amendment or "rider." The program is backed by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada who conceded that it meant some delay in the lending bill, but added that his group are determined to get a vote before adjournment.

Old Dodges Crop Up

The days of unorthodox parliamentary methods of getting bills through in the last minute jam have started with the present legislative rush, and other "riders" are expected. Wide publicity is given to the abandonment by the Senate Commerce Committee of the $407,000,000 rivers and harbors bill which has been lingering before it for some time. Features of this bill, however, may yet be revived as amendments to other financial matters, and a number of Senators with favorite projects have their eyes already on the final deficiency appropriation bill which is left to the last in every session.

In an effort to hurry up the lending bill, Senator Barkley called the Senate to meet at 11 a. m. and promised the first night session. But at 11 he was forced to invoke the powers of the Sergeant-at-Arms to obtain a quorum, and the forty-ninth Senator did not answer to his name till 11:24.

"No one is giving consideration to adjourning this Congress," Senator Barkley said yesterday, "until this matter (the lending bill) is voted up or down."

While Senator Barkley controls the situation in the Senate, the real

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

N. Y. School Budget Slashed; Cut in Aid From State Blamed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Considerably offsetting the $5,300,000 deficiency in State aid for education, which represented a major saving in the Republican "economy" budget written by the New York Legislature in special session this month, the Board of Education today prepared to adopt a new school budget revised to save $6,173,581. The curtailment, designed to prevent the closing of kindergarten and evening classes threatened by the budget trimming, will affect almost every other special school service, and will still leave a deficit of more than $2,000,000 at the end of the 1939-40 school year, the City Administration having cut $3,000,000 from its education aid item in anticipation that full State aid would be forthcoming.

Hope to Restore Cut

The economy program was drawn for the Board by its Finance and Budget Committee, whose Chairman, Henry C. Turner, will recommend its adoption for the period ending the fall school term on next January 31, when the Board will petition the Legislature to restore the reduction as a State obligation. In addition to the closing of evening high and trade schools, the lawmakers' failure to continue full State aid for New York City schools had threatened the jobs of 1,000 teachers.

School activities abolished by the revised budget include evening elementary schools and day classes in English and citizenship conducted for adults, community and recreation centers, all-day play schools, after-school athletic centers, and school gardens. It calls for the transfer of 200 special teachers to regular classroom work, postponement of appointments to teaching vacancies, deferred planned modernization of sanitary facilities in old schools and reduced school supplies.

The Board's procedure in the expectancy of January action by the Legislature follows the suggestion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, when he declared the issue was not economy, but "politics versus schools," and advised the teachers not to accept voluntary pay cuts in an emergency forced, he declared, by "the perfidy of politicians."

"Choice of Evils"

Declaring that the Legislature had left the Board no alternative, Mr. Turner deplored the necessity for the cuts. Their propriety could neither be indorsed nor approved, he said, since for the most part they "must impair the efficiency of the schools" and few of them could be deemed "genuine economies."

"We have been given only a choice of evils, and we believe we have chosen the lesser evils," he continued. "It will be up to the Legislature in January to say whether we shall continue kindergartens, evening high and trade schools and other educational services.

"The theory of State aid is to reimburse the cities and school districts of the State for moneys advanced for the schools. When the Legislature this year failed to meets its promise to reimburse the City of New York for sums already expended by the City for the school year 1938-39, it knew that its broken obligation must be reflected in reduced services to children."

Medical Association Cleared Of Violating Antitrust Law

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The American Medical Association won a sweeping victory over the Government today when a Federal District Court held that the Sherman Antitrust Act could not apply to the practice of medicine.

Justice James M. Proctor, ruling out an indictment in which the Justice Department charged the A. M. A. and fellow defendants restrained the "trade" of Group Health, Inc., a co-operative health association in the District of Columbia, said:

"Is medical practice a trade within the meaning of section three of the Sherman Act? In my opinion, it is not."

Justice Department officials, while not commenting at once, indicated an appeal would be asked. The final decision will be up to Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, now on vacation.

Cites High Court

Justice Proctor agreed with demurrers filed by defense counsel, which argued that medicine was a "learned profession" rather than a "trade." He said he thought the legal concept of the word "trade" had long been settled by the Supreme Court in a decision "expressly excepting the learned professions."

The technical action was the sustaining of demurrers to the indictment which the Justice Department obtained in Washington seven months ago against four medical bodies and 21 individual doctors.

Justice Proctor remarked at one point that the indictment as drawn "smacks" of a "highly colored, argumentative discourse," and at another point he said it was "afflicted with vague and uncertain statements."

In some instances, he added, material facts were entirely lacking.

The indictment had declared that the defendants "combined and conspired" to restrain trade by seeking to prevent Group Health from arranging for medical care and hospitalization, by restraining the organization from "obtaining by co-operative efforts" adequate medical care for its members, by "restraining the doctors serving on the medical staff of Group Health Association, Inc., in the pursuit of their callings," by restraining other doctors from serving it, and by "restraining the Washington hospitals in the business of operating such hospitals."

The grand jury had charged that the organizations and physicians agreed to forbid Group Health doctors to practice in Washington hospitals, had denied consultations to Group Health physicians, and had threatened to expel members of the Group Health staff from the medical societies.

Group Health, Inc., was organized originally by workers in the Home Owners Loan Corporation, a federal agency, with a loan of $37,000 from the Government. It later spread to other Government agencies, following the repayment of the loan.

Those Indicted

The individual physicians who had been indicted included a group of Washington doctors and these A. M. A. officers: Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Association's Journal; Dr. Olin West, secretary and General Manager; Dr. William Cutter, secretary of the Council on Medical Education; Dr. William C. Woodward, Director of the Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation; and Dr. Roscoe G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics.

The Harris County, Texas, Medical Society was included in the indictment because, it was charged, it brought action within the A. M. A. for the expulsion of Dr. Raymond Selders, a Group Health surgeon. The expulsion action later was dropped.

Defeat of Sales Tax Is Seen In Threat of Roll Call Vote

Prospects of pushing a modified 2 per cent sales tax through the Legislature appeared extremely slim today as opponents of the newly devised revenue plan gained sufficient pledges to force a roll call vote on the measure and the Republican majority faced a widespread revolt within its ranks against the measure which has been considered "political dynamite."

The only real hope proponents had for passage of the modified sales tax bill, exempting food staples, clothing under $3, fuel and other items, was through the avoidance of a roll call vote. Yet Representative Edward T. Brady, (D) of Somerville, has succeeded in lining up 32 House members who will demand a roll call, two more than the 30 votes necessary to force such action.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives prepared to debate bills to increase the tax on liquor and dog racing, two measures in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nine-point $50,000,000 revenue program reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Sales Tax Action Deferred

Committee action on the sales tax plan, as proposed by Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House and a leading sales tax proponent, has been deferred until the House acts on the liquor and dog racing tax bills.

The bills provide for an increase from 10 to 40 cents a gallon on sparkling wine and from 50 to 90 cents a gallon on hard liquor, and a boost in the dog racing tax from 3½ per cent to a maximum of 5 per cent. The 3½ per cent tax would continue on the first $75,000 of each nightly betting total at each track. For all betting over that amount the tax would increase one-half of 1 per cent for each $25,000 bet.

The proposed increased liquor tax would produce $800,000 this year and $3,200,000 next year in additional revenue, while the proposed increased dog race tax would bring in $100,000 this year and $200,000 next year.

Causes Consternation

The probability that the modified sales tax will face defeat has once more caused consternation among those legislators and municipal officials who insist that the State must provide a substantial source of new revenue with which to eliminate a State Tax on real estate and to lift some of the welfare burden from the shoulders of the homeowner.

The only widely proposed alternative for the modified sales tax plan coupled with the liquor and dog taxes and an increased sur-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Drama Has Mexican Debut With Aid of U. S. Technicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Extension of the influence of the Federal Theater in Mexico has led to establishment of a Pan-American Theater in Mexico City. A repertory of eight plays will be presented once weekly until mid-September.

Two major accomplishments are expected of the group, composed of both Mexican and American actors and directors. The first is to fill the need of the Mexican Capital for a legitimate modern theater, a lack which is puzzling in view of the advance of painting and music here. The second is to increase inter-American understanding through the drama.

Idea for the theater came as from a meeting between Prof. Fernando Wagner, who was lecturing in Chicago, and members of the Federal Theater staff for Chicago and the Midwest. Professor Wagner formerly was Director of the Theater Division of the Mexican School of Fine Arts and now heads the Theater Workshop of Labor Art School No. 1 in Mexico City.

Co-operation Given

A study of the work being done by the Federal Theater in the United States convinced him there was an opening for similar activity here and he enlisted the co-operation of Chicago leaders. These included Don Farran, Midwest Director of the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theater. John McGee, Director of the Federal Theater for the Midwest, and Miss Lillian Schoen, Assistant Director of the Federal Theater in Chicago.

Miss Schoen came to Mexico to become Assistant Director of the Pan-American Theater. Mr. McGee made a brief visit to help in casting his play, "Strange Bedfellows," which opened the repertory program.

Plays are being presented in the People's Theater, maintained by the Government in the Abelardo Rodriguez Market. Theater and stage hands, who are employees of the Department of Public Education, are furnished by the Government but all expenses of production must be met by ticket sales.

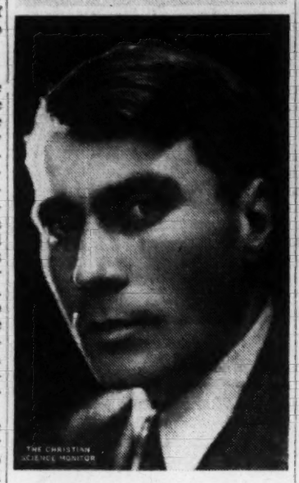
Productions are being given in English and the appeal is being made to the cultivated Mexican, most of whom speak English, and to members of foreign colonies here.

Difficulties Met

An effort is being made to find and translate modern Mexican plays to include in the repertory.

One of the chief difficulties the theater has encountered has been in playing to an untrained audience. Since this art has been so long neglected in the national culture audiences lack both quickness of appreciation and discrimination when viewing modern productions. Accordingly, the group is having to school its audience as well as its actors.

All those interested in the development of the drama are hoping for a successful season for the Pan-American Theater group as it may be the nucleus for a birth of interest in the drama in its modern form, is contrasted with Spanish plays of the old tradition, generally found on the Mexican stage. If the first season is successful, the experiment will be repeated next year, according to Professor Wagner.



Miss Lillian Schoen
(Above) Assistant art director of Pan-American Theater in Mexico City.

Prof. Fernando Wagner
(Below) Director, Pan-American Theater.

Britain Grants Poland Credits Of £8,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—Col. Adam Koc, Polish financial envoy, left London today with trade credits guaranteed by the British Government to the tune of £8,000,000 in his pocket, but without a cash loan—also guaranteed by Britain—for a further £5,000,000, which he expected to take with him.

It is understood that as the British cash loan has fallen through—it is hoped only temporarily—the French are unlikely to lend Poland any cash either. Thus the Polish Government, which is known to be a long way behind with equipment for its armed forces, will only receive about half what it asked in the final stages of the negotiations—a figure which was itself far smaller than the one originally put forward.

To say therefore that both Colonel Koc and his Government feel intense disappointment is to put it mildly.

The first hitch arose over Poland's demand that part of the cash loan should be used to buy goods outside of Britain. Treasury experts demurred, though in City financial circles it is pointed out that acceptance of the Polish request was implicit in Britain's approval of the "basic principle" of a cash loan, because the financing of purchases in Britain could have been arranged by extending bigger trade credits.

Poles Wanted Some Gold

Ultimately a compromise was arranged on this point in the form of a gentleman's agreement that the Poles should try to buy everything in Britain, and should inform the Treasury if they were unable to do so, whereupon the necessary sanction to buy elsewhere would immediately be given.

The Poles agreed to this with great reluctance, saying that it was a humiliating condition which the British Government itself would never have accepted.

What is believed to have finally caused the breakdown is the Treasury's refusal to allow the Poles to take part of the cash loan in gold, for the purpose of strengthening Polish currency.

A considerable part of the money issued by Poland is in silver coins, many of which are being hoarded by the peasants. With silver at a much lower price than formerly, Polish financial authorities consider that the zloty needs further cover if it is to be held stable at its present valuation.

Opposed to Setting Precedent

The British, however, refused point-blank to consider Polish proposals under this head unless the gold was earmarked for Britain in the Bank of England, a request to which the Poles in turn refused to agree.

The British attitude is understood to be that to accept the Polish request would be to establish an inconvenient precedent which might give rise to similar demands from other countries. The Poles, on the other hand, are stated to have refused the British conditions, partly because they regarded them as reflecting on Polish honor, partly because they did not feel Polish currency could be adequately safeguarded if such conditions were imposed.

The result of the breakdown of negotiations for a cash loan is that the matter will have to be left in abeyance for the time being because as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday Parliament rises for the summer vacation before the necessary legislation could be enacted.

It is hoped, however, that some way out of the impasse ultimately will be found whereby the Polish Government can be given temporary accommodation—say by the Bank of England—until Parliament reassembles.

Kansas Research Benefits Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — A novel project aimed at integration of industry and education is under way here with assignment of industrial research work to holders of fellowships at the University of Kansas. The last session of the Kansas Legislature provided a grant of $5,000 to be used to put the university facilities to work on some of the problems confronting the State in its industrial development.

Projects approved include the economics of ceramics; effect of freight rates on the industrial development of the state; efficiency in the utilization of coal, and several chemical studies.

Relics of Gold Age Found in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Three gold circlets believed to date from A. D. 500 have been found in the western part of Central Sweden. This is the first important archaeological find in this district.

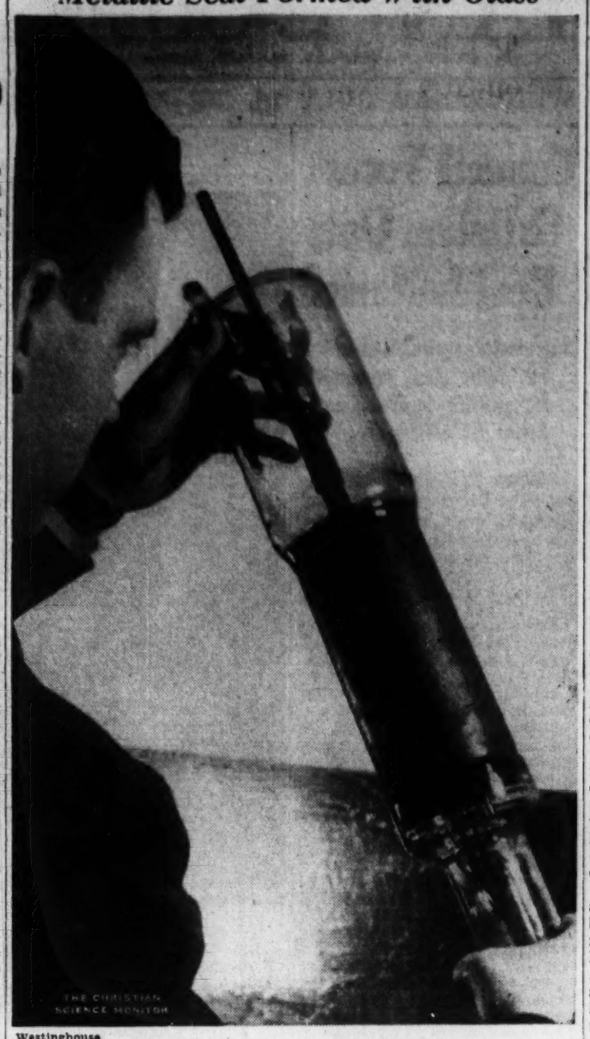
The period to which the circlets are attributed is known to Swedish archaeologists as the Gold Age because of the number of gold objects of similar date that have been found, but this discovery is remarkable because of the amount of gold the circlets contain. Their fine workmanship also adds to their value.

The ornaments were turned up from under a stone slab by the owner of a farm who may now claim the gold value of his find when it is handed over to the State collections.

Dog Rescues Children

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP)—Blackie, a pet mongrel dog, is on extra rations at the Clay Agee home. While 200 men beat through the Nehalem River wilds July 22 seeking Nancy and William Agee, three-year-old twins missing for more than 24 hours, Blackie led two WPA workers and a miner to the children's rescue. The twins, found under a huckleberry bush about two miles from their home, were hungry and tired, but unharmed.

Metallic Seal Formed With Glass



Westinghouse

Kovar—the New Alloy—at Work

Typical of Kovar's applications is this metallic seal formed with the two glass ends of an ignitron tube under observation at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. Because of its ability to form exact seals with glass, Kovar has made possible the manufacture of radio transmitter tubes which are 10 times more powerful than any built 15 years ago.

Metals at Last Fused With Glass Serves Electrical World as Kovar

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—An alloy of nickel, cobalt, manganese, and iron, melted in a special type of electric furnace and mixed in proportions accurate to within a tenth of one per cent, was disclosed by Westinghouse Laboratories as the answer to how it has been possible at last to fuse metal with glass.

The infant in the family of metals that today serves the electrical world is called "Kovar." The inventor, Howard Scott, in introducing the new arrival disclosed that because Kovar is able to expand under heat at the same rate as hard glass, it has proven itself to be the most efficient guardsman for keeping air out of electronic devices once they have been partially evacuated. Taking the air out of radio tubes, for example, means fewer molecules deflecting and impending the flow of electric power through the containers.

That's why it has been possible now to manufacture transmitter tubes which are 10 times more powerful than any built 13 years ago, and to develop the metal tubes for home receiving sets.

The uses for Kovar seem to be legion and all have not been exploited yet by any means. In the power systems of steel mills and railways, for example, it has made possible even greater increases in efficiency by its applications in "ignitrons" and rectifiers, gas discharge devices which interchange direct and alternating current. Ignitrons are a major step in progress toward the ideal mercury arc rectifier and can now be made of metal instead of glass, the metal unit capable of handling 100 times as much power as the older-style rectifier tubes of equivalent size.

Kovar is also at work sealing the glass in gas meters and water meters, holding "windows" in place in X-ray tubes, and it soon may be expected to aid the motorist by making possible a tighter seal between the metal and the porcelain in spark plugs.

Four elements, approximately in this proportion, are found in Kovar: 29 per cent nickel, 17 per cent cobalt, two-tenths of one per cent manganese, and the balance, iron. Kovar can now be cast in 250-pound ingots, and forged and rolled as any other metal.

Baptists Hear New Appeal For Free Church and School

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26 (AP)—Newest criticism of governmental pressure on individuals to be voiced at the Baptist World Alliance came yesterday from Mrs. Ernest Brown, wife of the British Minister of Labor, who made an appeal for protection of church, school and press freedom as the three citadels of democracy.

"There are many antitheses to be drawn between the totalitarian and representative society," said Mrs. Brown in her address to Baptists of some 60 nations assembled in open-air gathering at Atlanta's baseball stadium.

"A democratic people knows there are certain institutions which must be autonomous," she said. "The totalitarian organizer asserts that every institution as well as every individual must yield in all things to a central authority."

Political Freedom

Mrs. Brown urged political freedom for churches, schools and the press.

"They must be free from all arbitrary political control from above. They must be free because they are of paramount importance to the health, progress and well-being of society of which they are part. They are the citadels of the soul, the mind and the imagination. These strongholds of the spirit are the churches, the schools and the press."

Mrs. Brown's address climaxed the fourth day of the congress which earlier in the day heard and by unanimous vote referred to the Committee on Resolutions a commission report recommending an International Court of Justice, supported by an International police force, as a guard against world conflict.

New President Takes office

Dr. James Henry Rushbrooke, a Londoner committed to individualism in religion, began a five-year tenure as President of the World Alliance. Previously he had served continuously as General Secretary since 1928.

A Philadelphia Minister told the Alliance today its church work persisted in Russia despite "information that many (Baptist) workers have been done away with, some in the most cruel way."

Asserting mail censorship made it difficult to glean facts on the Russian situation, the Rev. I. V. Neprash said he had information also that all men, and some women workers "with wider influence, are either in prison or exile."

The Rev. Mr. Neprash, representative of the All-Russia Union of the denomination, reported further that "practically all Baptist church buildings have been confiscated . . . services strictly forbidden and attendants severely punished . . . and yet, the Lord's work goes on."

Conditions in Germany

Another Philadelphian, Dr. William A. Mueller of the Eastern Theological Seminary, told messengers (delegates) that from American shores it seemed "the Baptists of Germany are too easily adapting themselves to the prevailing spirit."

Visits to Germany, he declared, "revealed to me a certain spiritual lack, a complacent bourgeois mentality seems to be gripping increasing numbers of your people—the burning issues of the day remain unanswered."

Reminding German Baptists they had assured brethren and the world that "the free churches of Germany may carry on their work without the least interference by the present government," Dr. Mueller asked: "But is it really true that there is no interference?

"Is it not a fact that again and again your work has been interfered with by the authorities?"

Rum Ration Declined

TIDWORTH, England (AP)—The Commandant of Woman Territorial Army Auxiliary training here refused July 25 a teaspoon a head rum ration provided by a quartermaster as a wet weather precaution. "Girls don't drunk rum," she said.

Non-Static Radio Now Put on Air; Cool Television

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A quiet revolution in radiocasting began early this week with the inauguration of a regular daily 16-hour schedue by the Yankee Network of programs over its new static-free ultra-high frequency station at Paxton, Mass., employing the Armstrong method of frequency modulation.

Frequency modulation is a method of high quality program transmission developed by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong of Columbia University. It compares with "amplitude" modulation which is the type of radiocasting commonly in use today.

Briefly the difference between frequency and amplitude modulation is that in the former type of radiocasting the "carrier wave," which the set tunes, fluctuates to conform to the music and speech that is being radiocast. Not being a constant carrier the frequency-modulated wave does not remain long enough for static to become intermixed with it. In standard, or "amplitude modulation," radiocasting, there is a constant "carrier wave" on which the station must stay. When radiocasting comes from the studio this energy is impressed or modulated upon this carrier creating what is known as "side bands." Static is, of course, able to make its presence felt in a constant wave.

If the word "revolution" seems a bit strong it should be remembered that Armstrong frequency modulation is an engineer's revolution. After having heard the Armstrong transmissions demonstrated at engineers' meetings and having witnessed the enthusiastic response from a skeptical audience it seems fairly safe at this writing that its proponents will sincerely argue its advantages from the listener's standpoint and not necessarily from the financial side.

Naturally there is a very rosy financial picture in the general adoption of the Armstrong method of radiocasting. It would mean the building of hundreds of new transmitting stations all over the world and sale of receivers to log the new transmissions. Only the fairly high-priced, high-fidelity receivers in use today would be worth the trouble to convert them so that they could receive both types of transmission. The cost of Armstrong type of receivers compares very favorably with the price of modern receivers.

Listeners with many dollars invested in receivers will naturally ask whether the Armstrong frequency modulation is going to supersede present day radiocasting. It seems probable that in the not too distant future that frequency modulation will entirely supersede it. The quality of the programs heard by Armstrong methods is markedly superior and this feature will undoubtedly prove to be its strongest argument with listeners.

From the engineer's standpoint the Armstrong frequency modulation method has lessened cost, a sheerly local signal without "nuisance" areas, and a frequency and physical separation of stations not so strict as the present-day setup to recommend it.

* * *

'Heatless' Lamp Developed

Those who have been fortunate enough to be televised have a slight inkling of what Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego may have faced in the fiery furnace prepared for them by ancient Nebuchadnezzar. In the modern television studio batteries of 300-watt bulbs with lens glass ends glare down by the dozens on the subject to light him up for the camera tube. The heat generated is naturally high and engineers have long sought for a method of providing just as much illumination without quite so much heat.

General Electric illumination engineers went to work on the problem and just recently announced their solution. They use batteries of four new-type water-cooled mercury-arc units containing 12 lamps having a light output equal to 30,000 watts of incandescent light, yet giving off no appreciable amount of heat.

Each of the lamps is about the size of the middle finger, has a quartz exterior and is surrounded by a quartz jacket through which water passes to dissipate the heat. Twelve of these new 1000-watt lamps have an output of 780,000 lumens. The same wattage of incandescent lamps which would give off only 330,000 lumens.

Work Relief or Dole?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Work relief is preferable to the dole, was the consensus of a report issued by an appraisal committee created in South Carolina to ascertain the value of Federal works projects as compared with direct relief or public dole. "Projects have contributed immeasurably to the upbuilding of the community and, indeed, to the physical, mental, material, educational, social and moral betterment of the whole State," the report asserted.

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Pressure May Provide Way To Arms Embargo on Japan

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The State Department is divided on the question of whether to give the required six months' notice of intention to end the 1911 treaty with Japan, which now stands in the way of a one-sided embargo on war supplies.

Thus it is not impossible that pressure from the White House and Senate might swing the balance in favor of removing this barrier to freedom of action in the Far East. A group of Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, including some who voted against the arms embargo, are pressing for action. And while President Roosevelt said yesterday that he had not discussed this matter at all with the State Department, there are advisers seeking to arouse his interest on the subject.

Should formal steps be taken to denounce the Treaty, no significant departure from the Department's foreign policy in the Far East would necessarily be involved. Such action would not impose an embargo, or even serve as a declaration that an embargo inevitably would be imposed.

Would Be Free to Act

The Administration and Congress would simply be freed to take prompt action whenever they saw fit. And equally important, the enlarged uncertainty caused by such a step would be counted upon to have its effect in chastening Japan immediately, and in advance of actual decision on an embargo.

It has been the consistent policy of the State Department to hold the threat of economic reprisals in suspension. Secretary Hull and a group of his advisers have manifested extreme reluctance to end this bargaining strategy and cut off war material shipments to Japan—partly because they do not think the time has come for such drastic action, and partly because of the almost fanatical adherence of the Secretary of State to his freer trade program which is still further imperilled every time an economic reprisal is imposed.

Thus the question of whether to apply an embargo, should the treaty be denounced and the six months period lapse, remains in deepest dispute. It is considered probable that either one of two pressures would be required to bring Secretary Hull to the point of going ahead with the embargo itself. The first would be the enlistment of the President's support by his own advisers, by the more militant group at the State Department, by pressure from the Senate or all three.

The second pressure would arise if the Japanese military suddenly took matters entirely in its own hands, and opened an extensive drive against American citizens, trade, properties and island possessions in the Far East. Then it is considered that the reluctance of Secretary Hull to precipitate matters would alter spontaneously.

Those who would denounce the treaty are very frank in saying that with Britain yielding points to Japan under duress, the time has come for the United States to take up its share in the disciplinary action which hitherto has been left for the British to bear alone.

Japan's Trade Threatened

The more immediate threat to Japan's precarious foreign trade which would result from the restoring of complete freedom of action is considered to be very serious indeed.

Japan cannot sell silk in anything like its present volume of exports, anywhere else than in the United States. Moreover, while it is argued that Japan is a heavy buyer of American cotton, it also is a fact that Japan would have to turn chiefly to British Empire cotton sources if it should boycott American cotton, and the Japanese military is no more anxious to help Britain than the United States.

This wing of opinion believes that American public opinion is steadily coming closer to an endorsement of stronger action in the Far East, as unfriendly incidents are multiplied and the scope of the Japanese blockade enlarges.

Britain, it is argued, will not let the United States down by any major program of "appeasement" in the Far East. For one thing, the British are too dependent on retaining American good will at the present time. And for another, an analysis of the British-Japanese discussions at Tokyo to date will show that Britain has not in any way cut off its aid to China. Nor can it be expected to close the Burma Road by which the Chinese forces are being heavily supplied, no matter what the Japanese pressure. The British are considered to be held in position, as it were, between the Japanese pressing them back, and American opinion pressing them on.

There Are No 'Bad' Youths, Crime-Slashing City Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ind.—Juvenile delinquency in this City has been reduced by 50 per cent in 11 years, as a result, it is believed, of the operation of the Columbus Foundation of Youth, a community-wide project in which private and public social agencies participate.

The Foundation, with William Sharp director, and Donald Gilliland, assistant, has enrolled 80 per cent of all boys, and 60 per cent of all girls, between ages 9 and 17.

The Columbus plan has been the subject of inquiry throughout the Nation. Gov. Clifford Townsend commended the project as enriching the lives of normal boys and girls. The Columbus Foundation involves the following:

A full-time, paid director; utilization of public facilities, such as school gymnasiums, swimming pools, and parks; participation of the public through annual financial subscriptions, a full program of child interest; and small nominal dues for each child, to give him added interest.

Program Is for All

The movement is broader than a plan merely to cope with juvenile delinquency, states Donald DuShane, Superintendent of Schools, and a founder of the Foundation.

"Reduction of juvenile delinquency," he said, "is a by-product of the Foundation. The movement exists, actually, for the normal young person, although special attention is devoted to the delinquent. The Foundation provides an activity program, which, because of variety and interest, appeals to all young people of the community. It provides them with activities and associations necessary for development into well-rounded and balanced members of society."

The Foundation was the outgrowth of a study in youthful gang operations in Columbus in 1927. Leading citizens, school officials, and welfare workers decided to interest boys in wholesome activities rather than letting them become delinquents. All assets of the community, including money from public subscriptions, were pool under directorship of a Foundation. The City Council levied a recreational fund. The Foundation set out to provide games, athletic teams, hobbies, dramatics, study clubs, and a thousand things, including "just to hang around" for boys and girls. Dues are five cents a month up to 14 years of age and 10 cents a month over that age. No child is barred for lack of dues.

Growth First Year

Two hundred boys were enrolled the first year. The membership now consists of 1,016 boys and 640 girls. The Foundation has over $100,000 worth of equipment. Q. G. Noblitt, a Columbus manufacturer, gave the Foundation an 80-acre wooded tract. WPA labor built a lake and seven log cabins, large enough to house a counsellor and eight boys or girls each. Miss Mary Buttoroff, DePauw University graduate, is girls' activity director, and her assistant is Miss Katherine Wade.

The Foundation has a slogan expressing the thought that there are no "bad" boys or girls. The community, in mobilizing in a single effort to enrich the lives of boys and girls, accepted the same attitude.

Salvador Volcano Active

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador (AP)—Izaloo Volcano, which sailors call "the Lighthouse of the Pacific," stirred into intensified activity today, throwing out large quantities of lava. Located in northwestern Salvador near the coast, the 6,200-foot peak never has become entirely inactive, and is visible far at sea.

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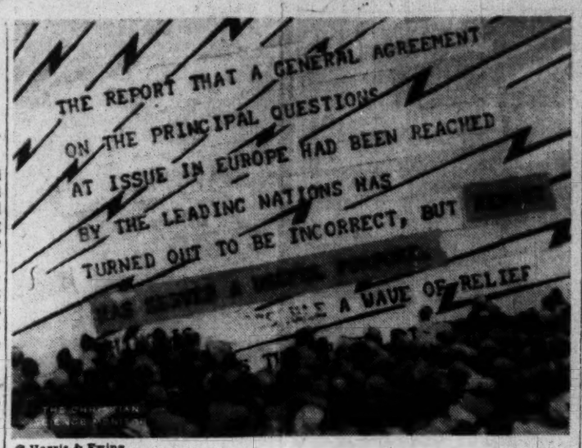
Behind the Headlines

A general agreement on questions at issue in Europe is still entirely possible.


THE REPORT THAT A GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON THE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS
AT ISSUE IN EUROPE HAD BEEN REACHED
BY THE LEADING NATIONS HAS
TURNED OUT TO BE INCORRECT, BUT
A WAVE OF RELIEF

© Harris & Ewing

Premature perhaps, but not impossible.

The report that a general agreement on the principal questions at issue in Europe had been reached by the leading Nations has turned out to be incorrect, but we need not believe that such a thing is impossible. A wave of relief swept across the United States as Americans read this most cheerful report to come from Europe in many years.

It would have been the best news, and the biggest news story, since the Armistice—if it had been true. Even though unsubstantiated, the report has served a useful purpose.

It shows that somewhere, in the thought of some person or persons, is the conviction that a satisfactory basis for European peace is attainable and so long as this conviction persists, its realization is possible. The report, carried by great agencies and published in many American newspapers, may have served to prepare the way for this realization.

Journalistically, this was a difficult kind of story for newspapers to handle. It is contrary to accepted information. Yet there must have been some foundation for it. The incident is reminiscent of Arthur Krock's recent story in the New York Times to the effect that President Roosevelt had invited the heads of certain Governments to meet him aboard a cruiser in the Atlantic to discuss limitation of armaments.

The story was, of course, officially denied. But in such cases a denial is to be expected.

If it is true that definite negotiations are now in progress for a general European settlement, publication of the details might raise obstacles to its attainment. Americans recall that news of the conclusion of an Armistice in 1918 came three days ahead of the event.

They hope that this latest good news, instead of being entirely unsubstantiated, is merely premature.

Overlapping Functions

Characteristic of the United States Constitution is its separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers into three distinct compartments. There is no thought of abandoning this principle, but the increasing complexity of the governmental machine is requiring new devices for its application. The subject comes to a focus in numerous discussions of administrative law in various sections of the country. It has never been possible to place the three powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, in air-tight enclosures.

There has always been some overlapping of functions, courts sometimes tend to legislate, the executive sometimes performs acts that are legislative in character, and in some instances the President and Congress seem to be acting as judges.

This has been especially true during the past few years, when the Government has entered so many new fields of activity. Special boards and commissions have been appointed which, while under the executive branch of the Government, seem to exercise legislative and judicial functions.

There has been a trend toward centralization of power. In spite of all this, the fundamental structure of the Constitution will not be altered as long as there is an appeal to the courts from the decisions of administrative boards and commissions.

Public Hearings

Legislation is now pending in Congress to require public hearings by any such board before an important decree or ruling can be issued, and to provide for review by the courts of any such decree and its application. The division of powers was written into the Constitution as part of the stem of checks and balances set up to prevent the arbitrary use of power.

New governmental agencies of vast authority have lately been established which may permit an ambitious official to exceed the bounds of justice and fair play.

The American solution is to set up more checks and balances—to ensure the liberty of the citizen as far as reason and efficiency permit. As Dean James M. Landis has pointed out in connection with the Harry Bridges deportation hearings at San Francisco, over which he presides, this new administrative law, this hearing of cases by an extrajudiciary tribunal, is administered differently from the common law which governs the courts. Different kinds of evidence are admitted, and procedure is along different lines.

Unless subject to review by the courts, an entirely new body of law, contrary to the common law, might be called into being. Hence the need of judicial reviews, if called for, of administrative acts.

Rex Miller

Army Air Corps Hopes to Attract Youth by Display

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—A nation-wide celebration and open-house day will be held by the United States Army Air Corps on Aug. 2 in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the first purchase of a military airplane by this country, Maj Arthur Innes, new public relations director for the Air Corps, announced here today.

The principal celebration will take place at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where squadrons representing each type of American military aircraft will be on maneuver display, while all the principal Army airports in the country will be thrown open to the public and flights of from 15 to 50 airplanes will fly from each major base to neighboring cities and towns.

In his announcement, Major Innes said that the purpose of the country-wide ceremonies is to popularize the American air force among the youth of the nation. He recalled that Congress has authorized an immense expansion of American air might during the next few years and declared that the nation was badly in need of new pilots and mechanics.

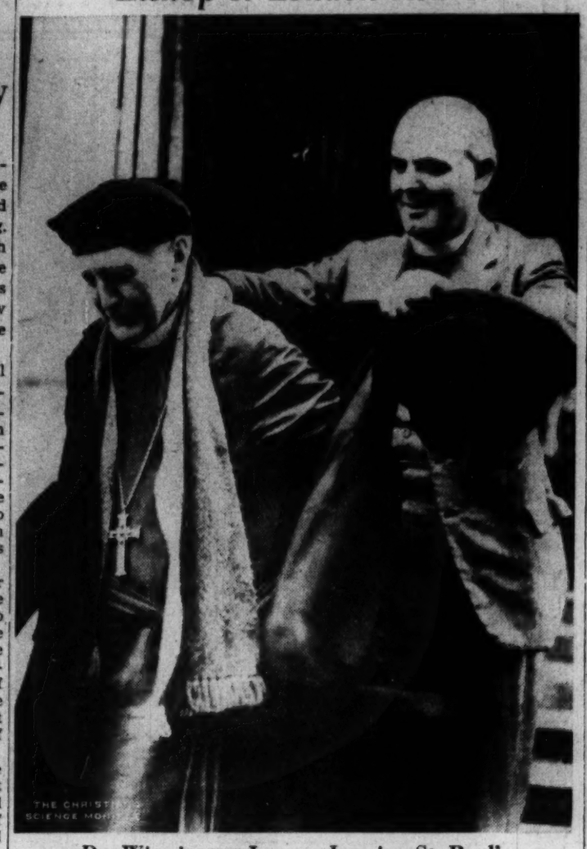
The exercises at Wright Field are tentatively scheduled to start at 10 a. m., and to continue until 6 p. m. and will constitute one of the most comprehensive aerial displays ever to be seen in the United States. Squadrons of military craft will converge on Wright Field from important air bases at the four corners of the country and will include such types of military craft as bombers, observation, defense and attack planes.

Besides formation displays by these planes, official visitors at Wright Field will be taken through the entire plant there, with the exception of such parts as are necessarily kept secret, and will be entertained at luncheon by the highest War Department and Air Corps officials.

The highlight of the day is expected to come with the first public demonstration of the Air Corps' new radio-controlled plane. It is also expected that several world's records may be broken during the day.

The importance attached by the Air Corps to the August 2 demonstration at Wright Field is evidenced here by the fact that, for the first time in Army history, newspapermen have been granted permission to accompany the squadron which is to fly from Mitchell Field here to Dayton and back.

Bishop of London Retires



Dr. Winnington-Ingram Leaving St. Paul's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, who is retiring, recently said farewell to the clergy of his diocese at a special service held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The gathering was attended by the Bishops Suffragan of his diocese—those of Fulham, Stepney, and Willsden.

Bishop Winnington-Ingram, whose See entitled him to a position second only to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, has held his important office since 1901. He is succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Bishop of Chester.

Policeman, Once Communist, Says Party Backed Robbery

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP)—A witness at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing testified yesterday that members of the Communist Party were responsible for a $40,000 holdup in San Francisco to obtain funds for the party.

Merriel R. Bacon, Portland, Ore., policeman who said he had been detailed by his chief in 1930 to join the Communist Party as a secret police agent, told of the robbery and also said he had heard Communists propose the murder of a Los Angeles police officer.

Mr. Bacon testified for the second day in the proceedings before James M. Landis, Harvard Law School Dean and special examiner in the Labor Department hearing of charges that Mr. Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations West Coast leader, should be deported to his native Australia because he was a Communist and thus advocated violent overthrow of the United States Government.

"Do I understand that you were informed one of the Party's tactics was to replenish its funds by the commission of crime?" Mr. Landis asked the witness.

"Yes. This information was communicated to me when I was a member of the Party," Mr. Bacon said, adding that it had come to him from persons of "high authority in the Party."

(San Francisco Police Inspector G. W. O'Leary said a payroll messenger was robbed of $2,500 in cash and about $40,000 in checks in 1935, near a warehouse on Third Street, and officers were awaiting more details from Mr. Bacon in order to check further.)

Mr. Bacon testified the Communist Party taught there was no wrong in seizing money and property if it could be done "without harming the standing of the Party in labor organizations in which it was working."

The witness said it was while he was a delegate to a district convention of the International Labor Defense in San Francisco in 1930 that he heard a group of Los Angeles Communists "proposing a murder of Captain Hynes and a so-called stool pigeon of his at El Centro."

(A previous witness at the hearing had mentioned Lieutenant "Red" Hynes of the Los Angeles police radical squad.)

Harper Knowles, San Francisco, former chairman of the California American Legion Anti-Radical Committee, was served with a subpoena to testify at the hearing. He accepted service in the office of his attorney, H. W. Glensor, who said the subpoena was returnable Aug. 2.

The defense requested that Mr. Knowles be called, declaring his testimony would prove that "improper inducements have been offered for testimony in this case." Mr. Knowles testified before the Dies Un-American Committee hearing at Washington.

Pittsburgh 40 Plus Club Busy Getting Jobs for Executives

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (AP)—Membership applications deluged Pittsburgh's Forty Plus Club today as it pushed a drive to find jobs for unemployed executives.

A score of leading businessmen formed the exclusive organization to help men past 40 who have earned at least $4,000 a year in a bona fide executive post.

"We have found several good openings and filed nearly 100 applications since the club's headquarters were opened Monday," said Frederick Beaver, chairman of the club's eight-man "marketing committee."

"In addition, 100 others were turned away because they could not meet the club's qualifications."

Advisory Board Chairman Shirley P. Austin said business leaders told him there had been a change in the attitude toward older men and that "heads of large enterprises appreciate that men over 40 have a wealth of experience, that they want work, know how to work and will prove their merit."

Starting out with 32 members, the organization limited its active membership to 40 after which associate members will be accepted. The club operates without initiation fees or dues like the original Forty Plus Club formed in Boston last summer. All expenses were met by contributions from sponsors.

Mr. Beaver reported some employers interested in the club's plan had asked for a "talent list" to select a member for a job. The "marketing committee" seeks to place men through interviewing various firms. Members are forbidden to seek a position for themselves, the rule being to find the "best man for the job."

Substitute Lubricant

The Brazilian Government is investigating the use of castor oil as a substitute for foreign lubricating oils.

Library Gifts Safeguarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Concern for the safety of manuscripts in the custody of public libraries, aroused by the Penzance Library and Literary Club's recent sale of a 700-year-old Latin manuscript tract presented to it some 70 years ago, has now been somewhat allayed.

The Penzance Club was quite within its rights in selling the manuscript, but the press wrongly reported it to be a public library. In Britain many public libraries received manuscript material for safekeeping in their record preservation sections. If these libraries are free to sell to casual bidders, then all the work being carried on to preserve ancient records is fruitless.

At present, there seems to be no definite legal decision as to whether a public library can sell a manuscript which has been entrusted to it. To would-be depositors of such Mr. H. Idris Bell, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, and Chairman of the record's preservation section of the British Records Association, suggests they include a condition forbidding sale to a casual buyer. In case of a bequest, they should make it over to the institution in a trust to display it to the public.

Bolivia Seeks Friends Among Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Reversing a foreign policy that has been tense and at times mutually provocative with Bolivia's neighbors, the new Foreign Minister, Alberto Ostria Gutierrez, is adopting the approach of active friendship.

Bolivia's neighbors include the ABC powers—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—as well as Paraguay and Peru. The new diplomacy has been maturing for two years and received its greatest impetus by the settlement of Bolivia's war with Paraguay in the Gran Chaco.

Geographically Bolivia is located at the heart of South America. Because of its landlocked position and its frequent disputes with neighbors over boundaries and outlets to the sea, Bolivia's new foreign policy assumes significance for all of the Americas.

Great in Potential Wealth

Small in population, Bolivia is great in potential wealth. The confirmation of Foreign Minister Ostria Gutierrez takes on added interest because he will be carrying out the policy of the reinforced dictatorship of President Busch, who has inaugurated the "economic emancipation" of his country.

Hitherto there has been no active friendship with neighbors, that is, not since the loss of the Pacific coastal provinces in the war of 1879. Since then Bolivia has never lost an opportunity of reminding the outside world of its geographical misfortunes. It persistently proclaimed its intention to stand by the verdict of the treaties, but no one could doubt that the nation was in a bad humor. It virtually isolated itself and restricted its economy to the movement provided by the tin mines.

But the physical fact could never be forgotten and appreciation of the eastern wealth—especially oil—brought foreign policy to a crisis-point once again. The Pacific was temporarily forgotten and an outlet via the Atlantic was looked for. The disastrous Chaco war followed.

Reconsideration of Policy

It was this tragedy which urged a reconsideration of foreign policy. There was no formal announcement of revision, but developments speak for themselves. Bolivian leaders—and today's President already figured prominently among these—began to ask whether it was not worth while to be friendly with all neighbors and make the best bargain possible. Such an attempt could not be more barren of results than the sulking isolation and suspicion.

The experiment became all the more urgent when the present dictatorship determined on "economic emancipation" — which means the development of the abundant resources of the eastern provinces rather than the expropriation of the foreign-owned tin industry of the western highlands. Of what use would it be to mobilize the nation in promoting new export lines if a shortsighted foreign policy precluded improvement of international communications to insure satisfactory marketing?

The change therefore can be interpreted in this way: Bolivia will refer less to its port aspirations and concentrate on winning the friendship and assistance of all American neighbors—Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil in the west, and Chile and Peru in the east. It will recognize the treaty position and make no present move to change it, hoping that the five neighbors will do their best to improve transport facilities and cheapen their cost.

This does not mean that Bolivia accepts the treaty position as permanent or that it will neglect any important opportunity of voicing its demand for a port, but it has no intention of being objectionable about it.

Competition in Friendship

The new policy is prospering. It had no sooner been commenced than it was discovered that neighbors, with the natural exception of Paraguay, were competing with each other to be friendly and helpful.

Landlocked Bolivia is placed in a stronger diplomatic position by this competition, but it careful to see that it fosters no jealousy. The supreme aim of the new policy is to be friendly with all frontier states and harmonize sentiment with necessity. This promises to be a wise and practicable program and one certainly holding the greatest prospects for South American peace.

In handing the foreign portfolio to Señor Ostria Gutierrez, President Busch stated that the ministerial change control occurred at a time of "high projection" in political and economic policy. "Real nationalist discipline" at home, he declared, demanded the complement of a "realistic and effective policy abroad." The success of this outlook had been proven in the treaties with Argentina and Brazil, in those being negotiated with Paraguay and in those to be perfected with Chile and Peru. This same amplitude, he explained, would be extended to all countries with special privileges for none.

The Foreign Minister, replying, declared that Bolivia had entered a new and historical phase. The phase of geographical structuralization had ended and the new period demanded a new policy, he added. Explaining that practical achievements were the order of the day, he stated the necessity of promoting the economic interests, which were definite links between neighbors, and of forgetting "romantic and affective conceptions."

Chile Is Divided Over New Form Of Military Oath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chileans are divided over the Popular Front Government's modification of the military oath ordered by the Minister of National Defense at the annual ceremony of saluting the flag by military conscripts. A large section of the press criticized this act, laying special emphasis on the elimination of all mention of Deity. The old traditional formula of the oath was:

I swear by God and by this flag faithfully to serve my fatherland, whether by land or sea and in whatever place, in so doing giving my life, if necessary. I will carry out my military duties and obligations in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, I will promptly and punctually obey the orders of my superiors and do my utmost to be a brave, honorable soldier and lover of my country.

The modern formula reads:

Proud of being a Chilean, I promise on my honor to support the Constitution, the laws and the authorities of the Republic; I swear, also, to love and defend with my life the flag of my country, symbol of this our country and the expression of liberty, justice and democracy.

Hearings Called By Transit Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Public hearings on the proposed purchase by the City of properties of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company were today called by the Transit Commission to begin on Aug. 8. The agreed purchase price is $151,248,187, of which $140,000,000 would be in 50-year 3 per cent City bonds and the balance in assessment bonds in connection with the proposed condemnation and demolition of the Elevated lines in Second and Ninth Avenues.

Before the purchase can become effective, it must be formally ratified by the Transit Commission, the Board of Estimate, and the various Interborough Rapid Transit security groups, and win the approval of the United States District Court, where the Interborough and the Manhattan Companies are in receivership.

The call for the hearings followed close on the heels of an announcement by Mayor La Guardia yesterday that the purchase of the Interborough and Manhattan properties had been approved by his own Transit Unification Committee, by the majority of the Transit Commission and by spokesmen for the Interborough and Manhattan groups.

Cheyenne Holds Rodeo

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Nearly 300 cowboys and cowgirls answered "hyar!" today for the opening of the 43rd annual Cheyenne Frontier Days celebration.

Of All Things . . . !

Whales Shun Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Disturbances in the ether caused by radiocasting are held by Dr. Helmuth Husserl, Viennese natural scientist and authority on whaling, now living here, to account for the scarcity of whales in the usually rich fishing grounds. On days when aerial traffic is slight whales are caught to treble the number of other hauls.

Another reason given for the whale migration is the movement of "crill," a small species of crab which comes to the surface in tens of thousands wherever plankton appears. "Crill"-fields are known to attract whales even from hundreds of miles away. The only way in which the whale can sense the existence of the "crill," since sight and hearing are excluded, is declared to be through the insulating medium of seawater which conducts the radiation emanating from "crill."

If this theory is correct, it is believed that by ascertaining the wave-lengths of plankton it should be possible to equip whaling-boats with radio stations which could send on the same length and thus form a "bait" for the whale.

Reaping Kindness

BRULE, Neb. (AP)—Earl Smith spent quite some time tinkering with his combine to place it in first class condition for harvesting his wheat crop.

When he moved into the field he found the crop already harvested—an itinerant combine operator had worked Mr. Smith's field by mistake.

No One Wants the Money

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Oklahoma County owes $5,307 to creditors who won't come in and collect it.

"It's a strange condition," mused Commissioner Grover Pendleton, "when people we owe money won't bring their bills in and collect. We have the money available and still they won't come in."

He Makes Amends

MINOT, N. D. (AP)—R. F. Steinmetz, returning to his parked automobile, found one headlight shattered, but a new lens lay on the front seat.

Attached was this note, unsigned:

"I backed into your light, Mr., so I got you a new lens. Sorry."

What Will It Be, a Yacht or Doll? Film Prop Shop Fills All Demands

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 26 (AP)—Jim Gibbons runs the "prop shop" at Warner Brothers Studio. His domain is one of the largest of its kind in the picture business. And Jim is one of the recognized experts in his line.

He prides himself on being able to duplicate anything—and that means anything—in short order. Not so long ago he made a gopher hole with a hinged door through which the animal popped at the proper moment. His accomplishments range up, in size, from there to suits of armor.

And toys!

Dolls are his specialty. He's made a name with his Gibbons girls, which grace all sorts of scenes. You may find them on a boat deck, or gazing out of train windows.

Variety is the essence of his mechanical contrivances. A visitor would find such items as tiny, streamlined automobiles which run, submarines which sink and rise again as a button is pushed, model ships operated by remote control going backward, forward or around corners, miniature airplanes which fly, model trains which would delight any collector.

At the moment he and his aides are building an ocean-going freighter and a sleek pleasure yacht. They will ram each other in a new Jimmy Cagney picture, then they'll be repaired and go into the Gibbons' Toy collection.

For one of the new films, he's made a stuffed camel with a leg that lifts, a head that turns and a monocle. Facetiously, the prop men call him "George Arliss."

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Swedish Home-Owning Trend Shown in Heavy Investment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — An investigation into real estate in Sweden, which is rather heavily mortgaged, with special reference to house property, is reported in a recent issue of The Finanstidningen (Financial News) published here.

Heavy mortgaging is seen to point to confidence that values and conditions of ownership are stable. In recent years this has been accentuated by the amount of subsidized house-building by co-operative societies, municipal building schemes for workmen's dwellings and the like, in which case security is allowed up to 85 and even 90 per cent of the value.

The total value of real estate in Sweden, excluding railway, state and municipal real estate, was assessed at 20,900,000 kronor ($5,000,000) in 1937. Mortgages in force on this property amounted to 12,660,000,000 kronor, or 60.5 per cent. Of the total value the share falling on agricultural land and property is 6,050,000,000 kronor, on house and office property, 14,860,000,000 kronor.

Of the total amount lent on mortgages 2,470,000,000 kronor were furnished by savings banks, post office savings banks, and agricultural credit societies; 1,760,000,000 kronor by commercial banks; 1,225,000,000 kronor by private and state insurance offices; 400,000,000 kronor by certain state credit and subsidizing funds, while 890,000,000 kronor represented industrial loans against issue of bonds; 4,200,000,000 kronor were lent by private persons on real estate mortgages or represented unnegotiated mortgages in the possession of the owners.

It would also seem that it is not only newly-built houses which have been responsible for the increased mortgages, but that owners of old property have availed themselves of the easy money market to borrow on such security.

The investigators also point out that the proportional interest of groups of lenders has changed during the years 1933 to 1937, particularly in regard to the position of commercial banks and insurance offices. The former have increased their share from 13.1 per cent to 13.9 per cent and the latter from 8.1 per cent to 9.3 per cent. It is thought probable that if the present scarcity of investment possibilities continues these institutions will make further inroads in this sphere of investment.

Danes Scan Anglo-Soviet Plan In Relation to the Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Although Denmark is not directly affected by negotiations regarding the Anglo-Russian pact, there is an undercurrent of anxiety over the effect which such an accord might have on this country in its relations with Germany.

An implied condition of the Danish-German nonaggression pact is that Denmark would remain neutral in event of war and maintain the neutrality of the Belt, the only practicable entry into the Baltic Sea for large battleships, apart from the Kiel Canal.

In the event of Denmark being unable to maintain this position—and it is difficult to see how this could be done with its scanty resources if a determined first-class power tried to break that neutrality—it is considered certain here that Germany would take steps to secure for itself the domination of the Belt, even if it meant infringing the pact. It is certain that, in the event of war, Germany would try to prevent collaboration between Great Britain and Russia at all costs.

The importance that Germany attaches to the control of the entrance of the Baltic is seen in the fact that last September its Baltic fleet was concentrated, almost overnight, in two sections—one off the Island of Laesso belonging to Denmark at the entrance through the Skaggerak, the other off Laaland near Kiel.

An antiaggression front finds no antipathy among the Danes—rather the contrary. But despite their carefully pronounced neutrality, they see a difficult situation ahead.

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Radio a Handicap To Young Musician, Baritone Believes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Radiocasting has elevated public taste in music, but made careers more difficult for young musicians, according to Peter Dawson, well-known Australian-born baritone.

"One reason I do not like singing for broadcasting," he said, "is that people hear me too often. They turn on their sets the first time, and probably enjoy the concert thoroughly. They hear me a week later, and say, disappointedly, 'There's Peter Dawson again. We heard him a few nights ago.' If they come across me a third time, they say, 'That old Peter Dawson is always on the air nowadays. We're sick of him.' It's the same with any musician."

Roosevelt Asks Congress To Study Oil Conservation

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt called July 25 for legislation which would provide a national oil conservation policy designed to prevent avoidable waste in oil and natural gas production.

In view of the vital part petroleum plays in national defense, the President wrote Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, that prevention of waste "should be the subject of an enactment by Congress." The old oil investigating committee headed by State Representative William P. Cole Jr. (D) of Maryland might desire, between sessions of Congress, to study developments since its last inquiry, Mr. Roosevelt suggested.

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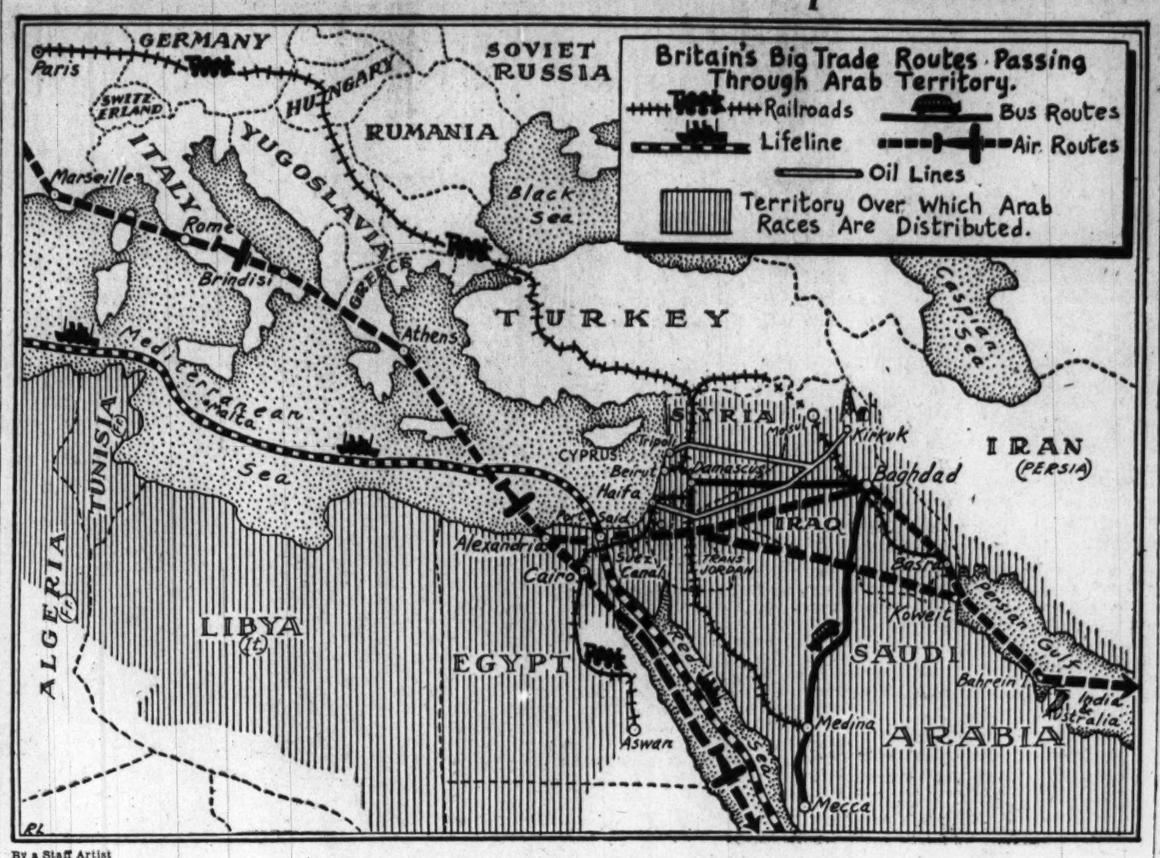
Arab States Hold Vital Place in Empire Defense



By a Staff Artist

Britain's Major Trade Routes Through Arab Territory

Approval of Palestine Plan Linked to Empire Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The strategic position of Palestine in the event of war in Europe and the necessity of maintaining good relations with the independent Arab States appear to have been among the main reasons for the approval by the British Parliament of the new Palestine plan.

This plan promises the "Palestinians" a gradual evolution toward self-government over a period of ten years. During this period the Zionist and refugee immigration will be brought to a close when the Jewish population becomes one third of the total. It is hoped that the two factions will eventually find a means of living in peace.

The critics of the present British Government, notably the Liberals, claim that as a long-range settlement of the complicated Arab-Jewish problem, the new plan contributes nothing. All that it does, it is said, is to give Britain the right to rule Palestine for ten years, much as it rules its Crown Colonies, and to secure at least temporarily the good will of the Arab world as a whole by its seemingly pro-Arab features.

The importance of this good will today is determined by the vulnerability of lines of communication between England and the Eastern parts of the Empire. Most of the vital land, sea, and air routes to the East pass through or over Arab lands, and a hostile population, dominated perhaps by a hostile European power, would be a matter of grave concern to the safety of the whole Empire.

Important Fuel Base

Treaties with Iraq in 1933 and with Egypt in 1936, by which Great Britain relinquished a part of its power in the Near East, "provide satisfactorily" for the strategic needs of Imperial defense, but unrest in Palestine has thus far hindered the full development of what are considered vital air and naval bases for the protection of the Suez Canal and the keeping open of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Kirkuk-Iraq pipe line, which carries 30 per cent of the oil supply of the British Empire, begins in Iraq and ends at the port of Haifa, in Palestine.

In the event of war it would supply all the fuel for the British Mediterranean fleet and for air operations in defense of the Suez Canal. Should it fall into the hands of an enemy, it would make possible air attacks on the Canal, which at such a close range could not help but be successful.

The British admit unreservedly today that the Arab States, and Palestine in particular, are an important factor in the control of the Western Mediterranean as well. Malta, Britain's greatest naval base in that area, is exposed to Italian raids by air and by sea. This danger became clear in the crisis which followed the imposition of sanctions on Italy during the Ethiopian conflict. At that time the British navy was moved from Malta to the less exposed Egyptian port of Alexandria. With the growing number of air bases and fortifications in Italian Libya, however, Alexandria is also exposed, and it is likely that the British fleet will have its base at Haifa. Extensive harbor operations are now being carried out.

Permanent Compromise

The religious aspect of the conflict in Palestine also assumes strategic importance. Some observers believe that the way the British Government handles its relations with the Moslems of Palestine, which comprise the vast majority of the Arabs in the country, will have a profound effect on the loyalty of the Moslems in India, and elsewhere in the Empire.

The British government has drawn much criticism upon itself on the ground that it is going back on the apparent pledge of autonomy to the Jews in the Balfour declaration of 1917, and is seemingly giving in to Arab terrorism—although the wording of the Palestine plan leaves room for a more permanent compromise between the promises given to Jews and Arabs at a later date, when the European tension is not so great. By temporarily shelving the question and promising independence to the country as a whole, Great Britain goes some way toward satisfying the independent Arab states which stand behind the Arabs in Palestine. The British Government holds that this is a wise policy since, although Arab sympathies for Italy and Germany have cooled off greatly since the absorption of the predominantly Moslem Albanian people, alienation of Arab sentiment today would, it is felt, create ground favorable for agitation and promises by the Axis States.

For these reasons it seems that the British are determined to restore order and peace in Palestine at all costs. The government in London feels that the new plan for Palestine independence has placated the Arab States, and it hopes that by inducing these States to withdraw their support from the radical and dissatisfied elements among the Palestine Arabs, the present disturbances will gradually come to an end.

Reich Pushes Drive for Iron; Trains Women in Men's Jobs

BERLIN, July 26 (AP)—National Socialists intensified their efforts to overcome a shortage of raw materials and labor in Germany's gigantic rearmament and economic self-sufficiency program today with a new drive to collect scrap iron and by training women to take over men's jobs.

To help fill the great demand for iron ore and scrap iron, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, as director of the four-year self-sufficiency plan, last year started a "scrap iron collection campaign" which was reported to have brought in approximately 500,000 tons of scrap metal.

During this campaign, iron fences were torn down and every disposable piece of iron and steel was turned over to Storm Troopers who did the collecting.

But this apparently was only a drop in the bucket. Newspapers today carried another Party appeal, setting Aug. 1 as the date for beginning of a new scrap iron collection campaign in Greater Berlin.

The demand for metals exceeded the supply despite Germany's claim that it took the lead over all iron and steel-producing countries including the United States.

Women to Do Harvesting

Party leaders regarded the labor shortage as even more serious than the lack of materials.

Fraud Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, German women's leader, appealed to all women to do their share in harvesting and to volunteer their services for other work as far as possible.

Women in general were called upon to relieve the labor shortage and take over men's jobs which they could fill. They are being trained as postal carriers and in many cities as streetcar and bus conductors—jobs which have not been filled by women in Germany since the days of the World War.

The new campaign for materials had the slogan: "At least two pounds of scrap iron from every Berlin household."

"Berliners," the appeal said, "important raw materials still have to be imported from abroad. Everyone knows that foreign currencies, which we could use for better purposes, are necessary for such imports. One of the most important raw materials is scrap iron."

There is the same shortage in copper, nickel, lead, manganese, and other ores, in raw chemicals and textiles.

Million More Hands Needed

Labor experts assert the country is short of 1,000,000 hands needed to bring in this year's harvest and to keep up the pace of rearmament and construction. Germany's armament, mining, and metal industries are going full blast; the entire country is being criss-crossed with a double lane of highways; extensive fortifications are being constructed, and state building projects are being carried out—all on such a large scale that employers complain that it is impossible to find enough workers.

Harvesting of this year's crop was made a national enterprise. Technical students and university students were required to help from four to six weeks. Similarly, Labor Service men and soldiers were put to work in the fields.

In addition, the Government imported 120,000 farm hands from neighboring countries. Italy supplied 37,000; Yugoslavia, 15,000; Hungary, 12,000; Bulgaria, 5,000; the Netherlands, 4,000; and Slovakia, 52,000.

A continuous appeal to women to "take a job" has brought the number of women employed in the Reich to a new high—6,601,000 as compared to 4,553,000 during the 1932-1933 year.

To relieve the labor shortage even men over 65, who normally would retire, and partially-disabled men are being mobilized and urged to take over light jobs.

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Spanish Gold Held in France Awarded by Court to Burgos

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—A Paris court decided today that 1,500,000,000 francs (about $39,730,000) worth of Spanish gold sent to France by officials of the fallen Spanish Republic should be handed over to the Bank of Burgos, organ of the victorious Nationalist Government.

The ruling recognized the Nationalist Bank as the sole legal bank of Spain and approved the transfer of the gold from the Bank of France, where it has been held for about two years.

The court cleared the way for completion of the accord between the French Senator, Léon Berard, and the Nationalist Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, signed last February when France recognized the Nationalist regime. This accord, pending since Feb. 26, called for transfer of the gold to the Nationalists.

The judgment declared that the Valencia Republican Bank no longer officially existed in Spain. All claims by Valencia officials were rejected and Nationalist authorities were given full authority to take over the money.

The question of which bank in Spain had legal claim to the money deposited in the Bank of France in 1931 has been the subject of extensive litigation in France. During the course of the Spanish Civil War, both sides, Loyalists and Insurgents, made repeated attempts to gain possession of it, but until now it has remained in the Bank, subject to the decision of the First Chamber of the Court of Paris.

The gold was originally deposited in the Bank of France by Pedro Pan y Gomez, then Assistant Governor of the Bank of Spain, to cover an advance of French francs. But when Señor Pan y Gomez went over to the Insurgents after the civil war broke out, the counsel for the Insurgents argued that the Bank of Burgos, of which Pan y Gomez had then become assistant governor, should be considered the successor to the Bank of Spain. Insurgents also claimed that part of the Bank's Board and a majority of its branches and shareholders now are in Insurgent territory.

On July 6, 1938, the French court denied both the Spanish Government and the Spanish Insurgents immediate possession of the gold, and declared that the question was too delicate to be decided except by the Full Court. Legal authorities at that time declared that this would mean it would be at least a year before judgment could be rendered.

At various times during the course of the Civil War, reported shipments of gold and Spanish treasure from the Spanish Government to Paris aroused considerable activity in the Insurgent quarters. In May, 1938, a consignment of 18 freight cars of silver and securities were shipped over the border into France. Of this 180 tons of silver were shipped on the French liner Normandie to the United States. The remainder was said to be somewhere in France, although reports from London and Moscow that the shipment had been deposited in these capitals were subsequently denied by bank directors.

Wages and Social Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOSSOP, England—A bonus for low-wage earners with families is advocated by Dr. E. M. H. Milligan, medical officer here, in his annual report.

Inadequate wages, he says, produce social evils which cannot be left to some laissez-faire solution. "Those 'on the dole' get more money for each additional child in the family; is the regular worker and wealth-producer really any less deserving?" he asks.

"Many wage earners in this town," the report continues, "are getting wages below the minimum found to be necessary by such impartial social workers as Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, Sir John Orr, Sir William Crawford, and the members of the British Medical Association Nutrition Committee."

During recent years several British firms have adopted the practice of paying a bonus to workers with large families but their example has not been followed to any very great extent.

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China Meets Japan's Drug War By Banning Growing of Poppy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—While Japan is encouraging the use of drugs among the Chinese people and protecting dealers in opium, morphine, and heroin, the Chinese National Government is taking steps to wipe out completely the growing of poppy plants and to place a strict ban on the sale of opium.

Gen Chiang Kai-shek insists that he will no longer tolerate the growing of a single poppy. Throughout free China, "poppy eradication units" are to be sent out, and beginning next June, a ban will be placed on the purchase or sale of the crop that once constituted a prolific source of revenue for the Government.

General Chiang is credited by foreign friends with a consistent hostility toward drug addiction and traffic. In pre-war days an "opium suppression" machine was set up which seemed in a fair way to perpetuate rather than crush the evils it was supposed to abolish. Within its official protection all the old-time narcotics racketeers gradually gained employment and it brought a huge annual sum never accounted for in the budget. Many scoffers felt that such "control" was merely bound to channelize the opium business within the lines of the favored few, whatever might be the good intent of the Generalissimo and others.

Food Displaces Poppies

That recent months have seen much largely unpublicized progress is indicated by the testimony of travelers who have reported that where poppies formerly grew in Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, there are now rice and cotton fields. Agricultural bureaus have distributed seeds for food and clothing crops and Government aid in giving cures for addicts has been continued and increased.

Meanwhile the Japanese Government, through its numerous puppet regimes on the continent, is actively pursuing a campaign to promote the use of all forms of drugs, allegedly for the purpose of impairing the Chinese morale.

At Geneva there have been numerous statements on the Japanese policies in various parts of China and Dr. Victor Hoo, the Chinese delegate, recently put on record allegations that the drug habit has been deliberately encouraged among the Chinese people so as to increase revenue and at the same time to enfeeble the Chinese resistance to Japan.

The Japanese Concession at Tientsin has been termed the "drug capital of Asia" and neutral investigators have prepared statements concerning the intensive promotion of narcotics use among the Chinese of North China in the period before the present hostilities.

Makes Serious Charges

A few months ago Dr. M. S. Bates, American Professor of History at the University of Nanking, issued his "Open Letter on China's Problem of Narcotics" in which he recited a reversal of Nanking conditions since the Japanese occupation so that "today opium and heroin are abundantly supplied by the public authorities or by those who enjoy their favor and protection; tens of thousands of persons have become addicts, including children and numerous young people of both sexes; thousands are engaged in the business."

Dr. Bates furnished specific substantiating evidence. More recently, the trade has become evident in the Shanghai vicinity, indicating a rather steady development throughout areas brought under Japanese military control.

The state of undeclared war has doubtlessly accentuated the wide divergence in attitude toward the Chinese people on the part of their own Government and the invaders.

This has been the subject of comment in such matters as labor conditions, industrial development, agricultural control and similar matters—Chungking being desirous of rallying popular support and increasing all sorts of productivity while the Japanese have subordinated Chinese interests in all respects to those of Japan and the Japanese war program. When it comes to narcotics it is obviously to Chungking's interest to wipe out non-useful crops and to raise the physical and moral level of the people, while the Japanese policy has been to "cash in" at any cost to the people and to rely on narcotics as a convenient instrument in rendering the Chinese docile and uncomplaining.

China Has Faith in Britain

CHUNGKING, July 26 (AP)—The Central Chinese Government has declared its confidence that the British Government "will take an attitude consonant with its legal and moral obligations to China, in dealing with the so-called Tientsin local issue."

A formal statement issued yesterday noted that Britain had advised its officials and nationals to "refrain from acts and measures prejudicial to attainment of the Japanese objective" under the agreement with Japan on a basis of negotiations to settle the Tientsin dispute.

The Tientsin quarrel, which esulted in a Japanese blockade of the British Concession, in effect since June 14, revolved about the refusal of Concession authorities to deliver four Chinese accused of killing a minor customs official of the Japanese-dominated Tientsin Government.

The Chinese Government statement expressed pleasure that British Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons that it was impossible to change Britain's China policy at another power's dictation.

The statement also expressed satisfaction over Mr. Chamberlain's assurance that the policy toward China was unchanged.

California Papers Sign Guild Contract

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A modified Guild shop and increased pay for afternoon paper editorial workers were among provisions included in a new contract between the San Francisco-Oakland Publishers' Association and the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild, Eric Erickson, Guild Secretary, said July 25.

The contract, effective this week, will cover some 1,400 employees of the Call-Bulletin, Examiner, Chronicle and News in San Francisco, and the Post-Enquirer in Oakland. Four out of five new employees must become members of the American Newspaper Guild within 90 days, and all present Guild members must maintain their membership as a condition of employment, Mr. Erickson said. Pay raises up to five per cent were granted in the afternoon papers' editorial departments.

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Open Nights

British Empire's Bid to Rule the Air

Plane production set 700 a month with goal of 1,000 within present reach.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Britain has expanded its airplane production to a level of 700 planes a month, with an expected production of 1,000 planes a month by the end of the year, declares the American Machinist, in its current number.

Although much speculation attaches to varying reports of German airplane production, the journal declares, Britain's production figures have now caught up with those of Germany, and are increasing at a much more rapid pace.

Neary 200,000 workers are pushing Britsh aircraft output to record levels. This is almost as many workers as are employed in the entire British automobile and motorcycle industry. The Gloster Aircraft Company alone has boosted its pay rolls from 400 workers in 1934 to 6,400 at the beginning of 1939, and this will jump to 8,000 by the end of the year. At the beginning of 1939 British plane production was about 500 a month.

Sells Planes to France

British aircraft production and Britain's confidence in its ability to meet domestic aircraft demands have reached the point where air authorities have recently agreed to supply France with sizable numbers of Rolls-Royce Merlin engines pending their production under license by the French Ford Company. In April, moreover, some Spitfire fighters, the latest type to be made, were sold to Portugal.

England has used a four-fold plan for expanding its aircraft production. The first is its extension of existing aircraft plants by guaranteeing to manufacturers that the Government would meet standing charges if the demand should prove insufficient to keep the factories fully occupied after completion of the armament program and if the company has not been able to write off the capital cost of the extensions.

Second is the so-called "shadow plant" scheme whereby industries, particularly in the aircraft and automobile fields, built supplementary factories at Government expense and agreed to operate them for the Government. On July 1, 1939, 31 shadow factories had been built or were under construction. Of the 16 of these for which the Air Ministry is responsible, 11 are in full production already and the twelfth is nearing capacity output.

Subcontracting Scheme

The third project for boosting output was the organization of a subcontracting scheme on a large scale by the Vickers combine whereby 3,500 companies whose plants were not fully occupied on their normal products were employed in the manufacture of aircraft parts.

The latest developments in the production plan is the group scheme comprising groups of four or five aircraft firms. Each group is regarded as a separate unit for both development and production purposes with the double object of reducing the number of designs in service and facilitating economical and quantity production.

Figures given for British output of military planes make no allowance for future production in Canada or other parts of the Empire, the article states. Steps were taken during the visit of the recent Air Mission to Australia and New Zealand to organize manufacture of military aircraft in Australia on an ultimate basis of 800 units a year, and it also recommended production of planes in New Zealand. These two countries would supply a considerable part of the requirements of the British air squadrons in the Far East.

Designs are Secret

Though details of new types of English airplanes are kept much longer than formerly, mass production has in no way held back developments of new designs. Performance figures are available only for planes now in full production. The Hawker Hurricane fighter has a maximum speed of 340 m. p. h. and the Supermarine Spitfire 362 m. p. h. The fastest German fighters in service are reported to possess a top speed of 320 m. p. h. It is said that the new Heinkel fighter will travel 440 m. p. h. There have been developed in England, however, the Boulton, Paul Defiant and Gloster planes, which are considerably in advance of the Spitfire in speed.

Comparison between bombers is not easy, since figures for bomb load and range are not published in England. The German trend is toward construction of twin-engined bombers of high speed but low carrying power and range. Principal emphasis in England is on long range. The Germans do not have a bomber as fast as the Bristol Blenheim (297 m. p. h.) which is now superseded by the Beaufort with a higher speed and carrying power.

Some authorities estimate the output of British training planes at nearly one-third of the current production of 700 a month. The other two-thirds are more or less evenly divided between bombers and fighters.

German Submarines Hold Baltic Tests

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 26

Extensive submarine maneuvers in the Baltic in which five of Germany's seven submarine flotillas participated and during which several convoyed ships were "sunk" were reported today by Berlin newspapers.

Germany's Grand Admiral, Erich Raeder, supervised the action.

Considerable secrecy surrounded the exercises. Newspapers merely said that they lasted throughout a night.

Roosevelt Visits Old Navy Offices

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt made a surprise "sentimental journey" this evening to the building where he had offices for eight years.

He journeyed across west Executive Avenue from the White House to the State Department, where he worked when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1913 to 1920. In the days when the handsome young Assistant Secretary of the Navy worked there, the stately old structure was known as the State, War, and Navy Building and housed all three departments.

The President made his visit today the occasion for helping select the offices which some officials of the executive department will occupy. It is planned to transfer some of the Budget Bureau to the State Department Building and possibly some of the new executive assistants "with a passion for anonymity."

When the President saw the office he once occupied, he exclaimed: "Well, here's my old bailiwick!!"

Welsh Playwrights To Visit America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Welsh National Theater Company, whose headquarters are at Plas Newydd, Llangollen, Wales, is arranging a visit to America in the fall. During the summer they appeared for a month in several theaters in Paris, presenting Welsh adaptations of famous French, English, and Irish dramas.

The company is affiliated with seven subsidiary organizations in various parts of Wales, both in the north and south. At Llangollen a complete course of instruction in all branches of theatrical art, including playwriting, is given to selected students.

Both New Zealand and Australia push plans for big developments in air forces.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Accent on the reliance of Australia and New Zealand on air defense was given by two events in a single week here.

The first was the announcement of de Havilland Aircraft, British plane builders, that it would begin production of machines in New Zealand by the end of the year. The second was the successful tryout of the first warplane built in Australia, Wirraway number one.

The de Havilland company has bought a factory site at Rongotai airport, which serves the capital city, and its plans include production of light airplanes for training purposes to fit in with New Zealand's air defense. So that work may be quickly under way the new plant will begin by assembling parts imported from Britain. When manufacture starts here domestic materials will be used as far as possible.

Production Plans

It is understood the first types in production will be Tiger Moths and Moth Minors on which the huge reserve of airplane pilots New Zealand is setting out to establish will get their first training as civilians. No figure has been set as the production rate, and Major A. Murray Jones, Director of the company, declared that this was up to New Zealand.

Announcement of this move barely preceded completion of the work of the British Air Mission in New Zealand and the statement of its head, Sir Hardman Lever, that he hoped planes would soon be built here as the result of their investigations.

Successful tests of the Australian Wirraway mark the beginning of the new era of airplane production in that country which are intended to culminate in a production of 700 to 800 planes a year. The Wirraway, officially cataloged in Australia as "an improved descendant of the American N. A. 16," is a small fighting type. It was criticized by Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, who was invited to check over the Australian air force last year and who told the Government it should be regarded as "a temporary expedient," and "only an advanced training aircraft." Other types now in production are the large bomber Beaufort and a small type of training machine which will be completed by the end of June.

However, the Australian government intends to use the Wirraway, which has a speed of 200 miles an hour, as a fighter-bomber.

Australia's Air Force

Today Australia has an Air Force of eight squadrons with 97 first-line aircraft, a flying school, two aircraft depots, and headquarters units. Expansion plans, which provide for more than $82,000,000 to be spent on the Air Force in this year and before the end of 1941, will build this force to 19 squadrons of 212 first-line aircraft, and will hoist the present personnel of 2,800 to 5,950. In addition, there will be a citizens' air force about 660 strong, of whom 100 will be pilots. To aid this program, 50 Lockheeds will be delivered this year. And backing the Air force, within two years, there will be an industry turning out up to 100 fighters and bombers a month.

New Zealand's plans are for an Air Force of 310 planes. There is an Air Force of four squadrons, a civil reserve of 5,000 including many trained pilots, a training school, a great new military air base at Ohakea, in the center of the north island, and four training schools for ground engineers operated by the state railroad workshops.

Increase Planned

As soon as possible, this organization will be increased by the addition of 250 planes, 109 of which will be delivered shortly. Thirty of these will be Vickers-Wellingtons, and with this force it would need the entire aircraft-carrying force of Japan—the nearest possibly hostile power—to bring an equal number of machines into operation against the New Zealand Air Force. Naval raiders, it is held, will be kept away by this concentration of air power.

This opinion is held even though the first deliveries will not be new types, but Fairey Gordons, powered with 525 h. p. Panther engines, and Vickers Vildebeestes, some of which are already in service here. Military leaders hold that as Britain will supply nothing better, they must take what is available, and that weight of numbers, reinforced by some first-class fighting ships, will tell. They also point out that machines which might operate against this country would have to be built with special strengthening to enable them to take off from the decks of warships, which would cut their flying speed. And the purchase of a number of biplanes, to help build a defense strong in maneuvering, is declared to further aid the country.

Truck Law Restrictive; Ol' Dobbin Pinch Hits

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Ol' Dobbin has replaced the truck for hauling freight across Mississippi River bridges here.

One transfer company handling shipments from East St. Louis, Ill., warehouses, has put teams into service to avoid penalties under a Missouri truck law now being enforced. It was found teams and wagons are not subject to the law.

Hearers of Good News

Wide World

Message Came From the Holy Land

Mrs. Ruth Ada Goldner of Cleveland, Ohio, was overjoyed when she received word that her husband, the Rev. Gerould R. Goldner, had been released from his week's captivity by Arab kidnapers. She is shown with her son, Russell. A ransom is understood to have been paid for the release of the minister, a graduate of Yale Divinity School.

Lewis Launches C. I. O. Drive To Organize Building Trades

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—John L. Lewis set out today to challenge the dominance of the American Federation of Labor in its major stronghold—the building construction industry.

The leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced establishment of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, placed his younger brother, A. D. Lewis, at the head of it, and marked out what may become the line of a new battle front in the four-year-old labor war.

The new organization puts Mr. Lewis in direct rivalry with many of the A. F. of L. leaders who sat on the Executive Council three years ago when the Federation high command suspended and later expelled Mr. Lewis and his allies for forming the C. I. O.

Worked in Mines

A. D. "Denny" Lewis will undertake organization of building tradesmen after years of working in the coal industry.

He spent 18 years in the coal mines, the same place John L. got his first contact with organized labor. The younger Lewis left the mines to become Assistant Director and later Director of Mines and Minerals of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Lewis came to Washington several years ago to become an officer in the United States Employment Service when James J. Davis was Secretary of Labor. He left that post to become assistant to his brother as President of the United Mine Workers.

John L. Lewis made it clear in his announcement that he hoped to capture a sizeable portion of the building trades workers by boosting the wages of the unorganized workers and by promising to eliminate jurisdictional disputes which have proved troublesome to the A. F. of L. and the industry.

His aides said, too, that there would be no wage scale war. The C. I. O. organization will demand the prevailing wage rates which run as high as $2 an hour for some trades.

Mr. Lewis said "thousands of requests" had been received for the C. I. O. to invade the building construction field.

Why Requests Came

"These requests have come to us," he said, "because the construction workers desire a modern form of organization which will bring the benefits of collective bargaining to all workers, will eliminate jurisdictional disputes and will improve their wages and working conditions."

A. F. of L. leaders expressed skepticism. William Green, A. F. of L. President said the C. I. O. had been trying to organize building tradesmen for four years.

"They have signally failed," he said. "Building trades workers will not subscribe to such an economic philosophy as is expounded by the C. I. O."

The Federation claims to have 1,500,000 organized in its 19 building trade unions, but the C. I. O. estimated the A. F. of L. membership at 750,000.

The C. I. O. announcement came after cessation of strikes against the new WPA wage scale, which centered around the building trades unions. The latter sought a return to the old law by which workers received the prevailing wage instead of having to work 130 hours a month.

Indiana Labor Skirmish

BOONVILLE, Ind., July 26 (AP)—Sheriff Gus Barclay of Warrick County threatened further arrests today in a labor skirmish which brought one fatality yesterday and criminal charges against two men.

John Pilkelton of Elberfeld was shot fatally and five others were hurt when pickets of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labor Union of the American Federation of Labor clashed with nonunion workers on a concrete bridge project near Millersburg northwest of here.

Pilkelton, a Union man, was employed on the Evansville-Millersburg-Princeton road project adjacent to the bridge job.

John Soucie of Evansville, Union organizer, charged with rioting, surrendered and gave $500 bond for his freedom.

States May Cut WPA Projects Under New Act, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Works Projects Administration officials said today that a study of the new Relief Act in operation indicated that some states may curtail projects materially after the first of the year, when they become responsible for 25 per cent of the cost.

"We are getting some pretty loud squawks," officials said, "against the provision that state WPA officers may require varying amounts of local contributions to a project, as long as the state total amounts to 25 per cent of the outlay for all projects within its borders when the program is completed."

Sources of this information preferred to remain anonymous pending further experience with the new law, but they appeared convinced that next year fewer communities would contribute more than the 25 per cent required of the state.

"It well may be," they said, "that the minimum contribution will become the maximum."

These developments seemed to WPA officials to refute earlier beliefs that localities with sufficient resources might be willing to contribute much more than 25 per cent and permit a distressed neighbor to obtain WPA projects on "token sponsorship."

The latter would include contributions of a city truck, a barrel of cement, or the services of a city engineer. The small and the large contributions would be balanced against each other for a grand total of 25 per cent on all projects within the state.

Officials said also that the new building restrictions appeared likely to hamper WPA construction of larger schools, city halls, armories, and similar projects.

The new law limits Government contribution to $50,000 on Federal buildings and to $52,000 on non-Federal buildings. Heretofore, 50 per cent of the total cost of building construction has been paid by the WPA on projects approximating more than $100,000 each.

Long Endeavors To Save Regime; More Involved

BATON ROUGE, La., July 26 (AP)—Gov. Earl K. Long extended the olive branch today to a political opponent as he sought to hold intact the old regime of his brother Huey, disintegrating as more political figures are drawn into the current investigations.

Indicted yesterday by the Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury were L. P. Abernathy, who resigned recently both as chairman of the State Highway Commission and as a member of the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors; A. K. Kilpatrick, one of the owners of the Standard Office Supply Company of Monroe; and Dr. James M. Smith, former President of L. S. U.

More Indictments

Ten indictments against Mr. Abernathy and Mr. Kilpatrick charged they profited illegally by the sale of $39,922.14 in equipment to L. S. U. and its Northwest Center in Monroe by the Standard Office Supply Company, in which the two men held substantial interests.

Dr. Smith, now under a total of two score State and Federal charges and still in jail under bonds totaling $219,500, was indicted for obtaining $100,000 from a Baton Rouge bank allegedly by misusing his authority as a public officer.

Amid these developments, Earl Long, a candidate for Governor in January, offered to end a current "war of statements" with State Treasurer A. P. Tugwell, also a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Long expressed hope that Mr. Tugwell would join in desisting from a squabble over their allegedly respective receipts from political contributions of State employees. The Governor urged Mr. Tugwell to bring criticism and suggestions to him instead of "running to the newspapers with them."

Embezzlement Charge

Troubles meanwhile mounted for Seymour Weiss, New Orleans hotel owner and powerful State politician, and three others under Federal indictment with Mr. Smith for using the mails to defraud in an alleged deal whereby they split $75,000 obtained from the State University by selling the school furnishings it already owned.

Charges of embezzlement were brought in New Orleans District Court against the men and Mr. Smith. Conviction would impose restitution of the funds allegedly embezzled, a fine equal in amount, and imprisonment of from six months to five years.

Simultaneously the University Board of Supervisors filed a suit at Baton Rouge for return of the $75,000 against Mr. Weiss, Mr. Smith, and the men and concern named at New Orleans: Louis C. Lesage, suspended Standard Oil Company executive; Monte Hart, New Orleans contractor; and James Emory Adams, nephew of Mrs. Smith; and the National Equipment Company of New Orleans through which the alleged falke sale was made.

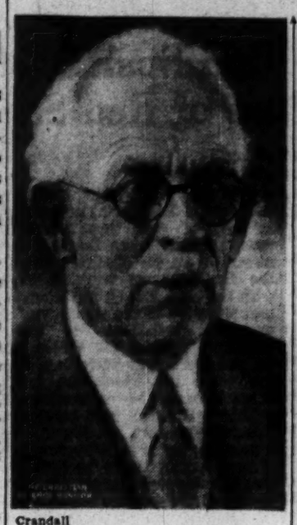
Baby Dislikes Bumping; Honks Horn for Police

DENVER (AP)—Although two-year-old Aristea Gatsos seems capable of handling emergencies, her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John D. A. Gatsos of Thompson, Ill., are resolved not to leave her alone again in a parked automobile.

Left sleeping while her parents shopped, she was awakened by the bumping of another automobile and immediately began honking the horn.

Police answered the S. O. S.

Medal Is Awarded Plant Explorer For Services to U. S. Agriculture



Crandall

Dr. David Fairchild

Dr. Fairchild and associates have introduced more than 80,000 new varieties and species of plants into the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—To Dr. David Fairchild, veteran plant explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, was awarded recently the Meyer Medal for distinguished services in plant introduction. The ceremony was held at the Glendale, Md., Plant Introduction Station, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace making the presentation.

In making the award Secretary Wallace outlined the services of Dr. Fairchild during his 50 years' association with the Department of Agriculture. Through Dr. Fairchild's unflagging interest and enthusiasm, hundreds of new plants have been introduced into America. Many of these are now vitally important to the weaare of our country. From this work has grown the date industry in California. The soybean, another introduction growing out of Dr. Fairchild's work, is now a $70,000,000 industry. Many of the superior cereals now grown on American farms owe their resistance and their ability to withstand unfavorable weather conditions to plant introductions which have been used in breeding work.

Dr. Fairchild joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture in July, 1889, just 50 years ago. He established, and was for many years head of, the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction. During this time he traveled widely through all parts of the world and built up the most efficient and far flung plant introduction machine which has ever existed. In 1928 he retired from active service with the Department, but his interest in plants has remained as great as ever, and in the years following his retirement he has been instrumental in much work with new plants now being carried on in Florida, where he has lived since. In 1938 he published a book, "The World Was My Garden," which gave a vivid account of the experiences which have fallen to his lot as the father of plant introduction in America.

Moral Rearming Helped Bar War, Officer Declares

MONTEREY, Calif., July 26 (AP)—Moral rearmament was one of the major forces in preventing the outbreak of international war during the past year, Gen. C. R. P. Winser, retired British Army officer, declared yesterday.

General Winser, a veteran of the Boer campaigns and the World War, told 1,500 delegates from 25 nations attending the second World Moral Rearmament Assembly, "the answer to the world crisis is in moral rearmament."

Declaring his conviction that "the biggest thing I can do for my country is to serve God," the soldier said his new general orders were "the four absolutes of moral rearmament—absolute honesty, unselfishness, love, and purity."

General Winser was the principal speaker of a "Cavalcade of Nations" program, in which two score delegates, clad in their native costumes, told what the new fellowship of moral rearmament had meant toward solving problems of racial, industrial, and religious strife in their homelands.

"Moral rearmament is the only answer to a civilization poised on the edge of destruction," said H. W. "Bunny" Austin, English Davis Cup tennis player. "Here this may be a far-fetched statement, but in England the realities are only too apparent. The country is prepared to be placed instantly on a war footing.

"I know that moral rearmament can banish war and make peace permanent; can bring in a new age of civilization."

A special message from B. S. B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales, said: "To reaffirm the universality of moral law is an essential prelude to peace."

No Fireflies in Seattle? Official Imports Some

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Seattle is to see its first fireflies July 26.

About 600 of the insects, reared from larvae shipped from the East, will be released in the city arboretum. They were imported because Saul Haas, Customs Collector, wanted Seattle children to enjoy a sight that enthralled him as a boy "back East."

Alien Relief Ban Vetoed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Gov. Culbert Olson vetoed a bill to deny relief funds to aliens because "it would be un-American to deny food and assistance to the residents and workers in this state, who, through neglect or no fault of their own have been unable to acquire citizenship.

NEW YORK

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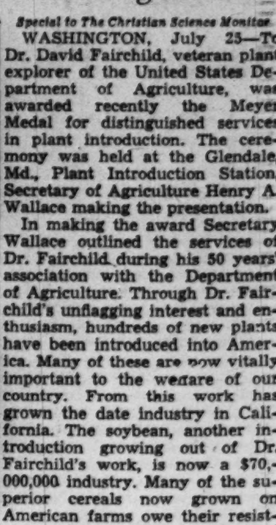

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SHEFFIELD FARMS

Chicago Series Closes Tomorrow—Adams to Miss Marblehead's Famous Race Week

Cronin's Play Vital Spark In Recent Pace of Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the factors—perhaps the chief factor—responsible for the recent rise of Red Sox stock in the American League market, is the inspirational leadership of Manager Joe Cronin, whose insignia of success is 3H—hitting, hurling and hustle. Joe cannot personally do anything about the hurling, but in hitting and hustling he is the head man. In the spurt of the Boston club since the week end before the All-Star game, which has threatened the Yankee throne, his timely offensive work has provided the vital spark.

This is Cronin's fourteenth campaign under the big top, yet he is still the best shortstop in his league. Joe McCarthy emphasized this fact at Yankee Stadium July 11 when he used the Red Sox pilot at the short-field berth without replacement in the All-Star battle against the National League. And Cronin's work stood out, despite the fact he was charged with an error.

Still Under .300

Cronin, the boy who came out of California to make a very comfortable livelihood out of baseball in Washington and Boston, was off to a slow beginning this season. Not once was Joe, a .304 lifetime hitter in the American League at the close of the 1938 race, able to penetrate the .300 mark. And after yesterday's double-header with the White Sox, in which he collected five hits in eight tries, the manager was still eight percentage points under the coveted level.

However, the averages very often fail to tell the true story. This time last year Cronin was many points higher than he is today. But his hitting was not as valuable then as it is now. On July 26 of the '38 pennant race, the Red Sox were in third place with 48 victories and 32 setbacks. Before playing their second twin bill in two days with the White Sox this afternoon, the Fenway club boasted 54 won and 30 lost, an improvement of four contests over the previous season.

Stopped White Sox

But more than that. As a result of this recent spurt, which began when the locals swept a five-game series from the Yankees at New York, the Cronins are for the first time a serious threat to the monopoly of the world champions. Joe this year is doing what he couldn't in the past—win those so-called crucial series. When the Red Sox moved in on the Yankees July 7, the champs were walking away with the race. But Cronin changed that situation to the amazement of everyone, including the Yanks themselves. When the White Sox arrived at Fenway yesterday, they too were hot. And the locals threw ice water on the scene again.

This is Cronin's final term of a five-year contract, but Joe will get a new one for 1940. Why wouldn't it be a smart move to give the manager his new papers now, Mr. Yawkey? The gesture might spark the club to that long-awaited crown. It has happened before.

The Red Sox and White Sox are not fooling in this Fenway Park series, which closes tomorrow with a single. The boys are battling for every close decision, plowing into bases with spikes high and "riding" each other hard. A World Series atmosphere hangs over the infield. To the Red Sox, the pennant looms close; to the White Sox, second-place money would be sweet. And the Yankees early today held a seven-game margin over the field.

Foxx Moving Ahead

Jimmy Foxx is conceding nothing to Joe Di Maggio in the individual batting race. A while back the Yankee slugger was almost 100 points above Double-X, and the race looked hopeless to Bostonians. But Foxxie is moving ahead rapidly, while Di Mag has slipped back. There is still time for Jim to win his second successive crown. The Red Sox first baseman this morning paced the majors with 21 home runs and 84 runs scored, and was hitting .366. Di Mag stood at .403. Foxx's twenty-first homer came in the second half of yesterday's double bill with two out in the ninth and the visitors leading by one run.

Cronin may get a lift from these same White Sox over the week end. While the Red Sox are playing through a series with the last-place Browns at Fenway, Chicago will be dueling the Yankees in the stadium beside the Harlem River. But Joe had best not be too confident. Those Browns are due to win a few ball games before long, if you know what I mean.

Dartmouth Stars Join Team

PITTSBURGH, July 26—Robert F. MacLeod, right halfback, and Robert W. Gibson, center, of last year's Dartmouth eleven, are the latest to join the Eastern College All-Stars of 1939 for the fourth annual game against the New York Giants, professional champions, to be played under the auspices of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Sept. 7.

Jock Sutherland, coach of the All-Stars, in announcing the addition of the two Dartmouth Bobs, revealed that 29 players have accepted his invitation. The squad, which will report for practice at New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y., on Aug. 20, is now almost complete.

MacLeod, a 190-pound six-footer, who broke into Dartmouth varsity line-up against Holy Cross as an 18-year-old sophomore, held his position for three years and played almost full time in every major game. One of the great running backs of the country, MacLeod was named all-America the last two years.

Perhaps a more signal honor came to him recently when the coaches of the National Football League, who value blocking and tackling above running, chose MacLeod as halfback on their All-Star team. MacLeod was the only unanimous choice. MacLeod, who captained the Green last fall, was of inestimable value to Dartmouth's success the last three years. MacLeod hails from Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Gibson was varsity center for two years after understudying Mutt Ray in his sophomore season. He stands 5:11 and weighs 185 pounds. He prepped at Choate School.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Dean Reinstated

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—The irrepressible Dizzy Dean is out of the doghouse today.

This became known when his boss, Manager Gabby Hartnett, announced Dean would start against the Brooklyn Dodgers today. It will be his first appearance on the mound since he turned up in New York with a cut left arm while the club was on the road.

Hartnett sent Dizzy home at the time and said publicly that the big right-hander was "in the doghouse."

Bill Terry has the double title of general manager and manager of the New York Giants.

Brightening Things at Seabright

Wide World

Wayne Sabin Elwood Cooke Bobby Riggs

Waner Completes Record Without Swing at Ball

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (AP)—Paul Waner didn't get a swing at the ball in his 2,000th major league game.

He was pinch hitting with the bases loaded in the tenth yesterday when Pitcher Hugh Mulcahy's wild heave let in two runs that gave the Pirates a 5-4 win over the Phillies.

But watching two called balls was all he needed to get in the box score, and mark another milestone in his brilliant career.

All of his 2,000 major league games have been played with the Pirates over a period of 13 years. Of present National Leaguers, only Al Simmons of the Bees, a transformed American Leaguer, has played more games than Waner. His total to date is 2,086.

Bees

July 25

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Frey 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Gamble lf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
McCormick 1b	3	0	1	1	9	0	0
Lombardi c	3	0	0	0	6	1	0
Craft cf	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Bongiovanni rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Myers ss	3	0	1	1	3	5	0
Walters p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	2	7	10	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Outlaw lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garms rf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	1	0	0	0	9	1	0
West cf-lf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Warstler ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Lopez c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Posedel p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	25	1	3	4	24	9	0

*Batted for Posedel in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, West, Craft 2. Two-base hit, Garms. Home run, Craft. Sacrifices, Hassett, West, Walters. Double plays, Warstler, Cuccinello and Hassett 2; Frey, Myers and McCormick; Myers and McCormick. Left on base, Boston 1, Cincinnati 3. Base on balls, by Walters 2. Struck out, by Posedel 3, by Walters 5. Umpires, Goetz, Campbell and Stark. Time, 1h. 20m. Paid attendance, 28,682.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Detroit at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Boston at Cincinnati (2), Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at St. Louis.

Ab Jenkins' $12,000 racing car is equipped with a 12-cylinder, 700-horsepower airplane motor.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Williams—The Personality Kid

With little more than two months of the season remaining, Teddy Williams—the personality kid himself—has sprinted to the front of the rookie parade. Now that the Red Sox right fielder from California is well over the .300 level in batting, is pacing both major leagues in runs driven in and has 16 homers—seven of them at Fenway Park, all other aspirants to the mythical freshman award are out-distanced.

The manner in which Williams reached his lofty perch among first-year players erases any suggestion that he is a "flash in the pan," or one of those flowers that bloom only in the spring. Ted did it the hard way.

In Line for Raise

With the campaign a month old, the lanky youngster's average was down around .235. By the middle of June he had scaled .270 and on July 1 was over .290. Then, while the Red Sox were closing a three-game series at Philadelphia, the Californian made a double and two singles in four tries to reach .302. He has been over the charmed level ever since. Despite the handicap of those distant right-field barriers at Fenway, where he plays 77 games swinging left-handed, the kid has made the grade. He will be in line for a substantial salary increase in his sophomore year.

Since the day he became big enough to hold a baseball in his hand, it was Williams' ambition to be a big leaguer. But, come to think of it, what American boy hasn't had the same ambition? Ted made Babe Ruth his hero—the hero of many other boys. Ted's mother wanted him to grow up and become a Salvation Army officer, for she had been connected with that organization for many years. But her son set his own goal as soon as he discovered he could hit a baseball. Before he had left high school, and graduated with honors, he had signed a contract with the Red Sox. At the time he was still 16 years of age, and had previously turned down offers from the Cardinals, Detroit Tigers and Chicago White Sox. Now Ted says he is glad of the choice he made, because "Mr. Yawkey, Mr. Collins and Mr. Cronin are fine men to work for."

Balances Attack

This season the Red Sox have won 34 games on the road and lost only 13. It is the best touring outfit Joe Cronin has assembled at Fenway Park. And much of the credit belongs with the rookie right fielder, whose lefty slugging has been the deciding factor in several contests in rival cities. Where, in the past, the Boston offense leaned heavily toward the right side of the plate, Williams now adds balance to the attack. At New York, Cleveland and St. Louis, parks which favor a left-hander, Ted is a constant threat. For a lanky boy who is still growing, he hits a ball a long way.

As this was being written, the Red Sox were gripped in a hot series with the White Sox. Williams, touring his freshman berth before close to 20,000 week-day customers in Boston, was the target of much applause. In one inning he raced far toward the right-field pavilion to catch a foul hoist by Kreevich. In another he made a running-back stab of a line drive by Hayes, with the tying run poised on third base. The crowd moaned as Ted, in his anxiety to give the club all he had, fumbled a single into a double, but it cheered a while later when he smashed a sharp single to center and tallied the run that put the Red Sox out in front. In the eighth, when the boy led off with a tremendous three-bagger against the right-field bleacher front and crossed the plate with the winning run shortly thereafter on Joe Cronin's double, the stands shouted for several minutes. He was their darling. They have forgotten there ever was a right fielder by the name of Ben Chapman.

While Williams and the Red Sox were performing on the field, a silent figure sat in a box behind the first-base dugout. It was Eddie Miller, the injured shortstop of the Bees, who must wait at least another six or seven weeks before continuing his freshman activities in the National League.

Had Miller stayed in the Bees' line-up through 154 games—he had not missed an inning when bumped by Simmons chasing a fly ball—Eddie might have walked off with the rookie award of the senior circuit. His defensive play was sensational from the start and was the main reason why his club took the league lead in double plays. And through the first two weeks in July, with the Bees playing most of their games at National League Field, the freshman was slowly crawling toward the .300 batting level. When injured he was at .269 and had hit in seven straight contests.

Red Sox

July 25

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Finney, cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	11	0	0
Williams, rf	4	2	2	4	5	0	1
Cronin, ss	4	1	3	7	3	3	1
Vosmik, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	3	0
Desautels, c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Grove, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	3	12	19	27	12	2
CHICAGO							
Hayes, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	7	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	1	1	12	0	0
Kreevich, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rosenthal, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Walker, lf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Appling, ss	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
McNair, 3b	4	0	2	4	0	3	0
Tresh, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Knott, p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bejma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	10	24	15	0

*Batted for Brown in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2

Runs batted in, Cronin 2, Walker, Vosmik, Kuhel. Two-base hits, McNair 2, Tabor, Cronin. Three-base hit, Williams. Home run, Cronin. Hits, off Knott 13 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Brown, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, Chicago 7, Boston 8. Sacrifice hits, Vosmik, Hayes. Base on balls, by Grove 2, by Knott, Struck out, by Grove 3, by Knott 1. Double plays, McNair, Hayes and Kuhel; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Losing pitcher, Knott. Time, 1h. 57m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Rue. Attendance, 20,000 paid, 5,000 boys.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	5	2	2	4	3	4	0
Finney, cf	5	0	1	2	4	0	0
Foxx, 1b	5	2	2	5	10	2	0
Williams, rf	5	1	2	2	2	1	0
Cronin, ss	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Vosmik, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	2	1
Peacock, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Galehouse, p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	40	6	14	24	30	14	1
CHICAGO							
Hayes, 2b	5	0	1	2	2	5	0
Kuhel, 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Kreevich, cf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0
Rosenthal, rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Walker, lf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Appling, ss	5	0	2	3	2	2	1
McNair, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
Tresh, c	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
*Radcliff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schlueter, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Marcum, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	9	12	27	‡10	1

*Batted for Tresh in eighth. †Batted for Heving in ninth. ‡None out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Foxx 3, Hayes 2, Peacock, Walker 2, Doerr, Tabor. Two-base hits, Hayes, Appling, Finney, Walker. Home runs, Foxx 2, Doerr. Hits, off Galehouse 8 in 7 2-3 innings; off Heving, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Marcum, 10 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Brown, 4 in 2 innings; off Dickman, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Chicago 7, Boston 10. Stolen base, Peacock. Sacrifice, Vosmik. Base on balls, Galehouse 3, Marcum, Brown. Struck out, by Marcum 5, by Galehouse 3, by Brown 1. Double plays, Hayes, Appling and Kuhel; Galehouse, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Winning pitcher, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Brown. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, McGowan, Rue and Quinn.

Sport Briefs

Georgia Tech and University of California elevens will meet in Atlanta on Dec. 30.

Helen Dettweiler, Washington, D. C., pro, is women's Western open golf queen.

Ky Ebright of the University of California has coached five Poughkeepsie winners.

Outfield fences of major league ball parks must be at least 250 feet from home plate.

East Aurora Wins

TORONTO, July 26 (CP)—Poloists from East Aurora, N. Y., easily defeated a Montreal team here yesterday, 21-9, including an eight-goal handicap given the Montrealers.

Tiller Talk

Bowl Race Postponed

From storm to calm, this was no news to the majority of "Squeak" racers yesterday off the Beverly Yacht Club, for most of the Roosevelt Bowl skippers and crews hail from Marblehead, where "either a flat calm or gale" has long been the maxim.

Monday's gale evidently blew itself out, so that yesterday when the 13 Thirty Square Meters left on the 13-mile triangle no boat finished within the four-hour time limit.

Moose once again was deprived of a hard-earned lead when the time limit expired. After Monday's race when Moose lost her spinnaker overboard and was forced to withdraw, yesterday's "no race" came as an anti-climax.

The series was planned to be concluded this afternoon after this morning's resail of yesterday's encounter.

Edgartown Leads

Cape Cod's breezeless afternoon also hampered the Curtis Cup eliminations for the Cumming Cup, as only one race could be sailed. Edgartown's ambitious crew, skippered by Peter Clough, took a two-point lead over defending champions, Vineyard Haven, when they finished third, and the Havens took a seventh.

Point standing after the fourth race: Edgartown, 24¼; Vineyard Haven, 22½; New Bedford, 21¼; Nantucket, 15; Chappaquoit, 13; Cotuit, 8; and Wenaumet Bluffs, 5.

The final three races are scheduled for today.

The Commodores Club of America holds its Ladies' Day dinner and dance at the Quincy Yacht Club tomorrow evening at 8:30. David M. Wisely is president; Ex-Comm. Edward J. Gallagher of Squantum is vice president, and Ex-Comm. Manuel Prada of Squantum is secretary-treasurer.

Jack Russell Series

The Jack Russell Memorial trophy races will be sailed off the Wollaston Yacht Club tomorrow and Friday, with the home port crew acting as defending champions. The challengers include crews from Squantum, Hull, Hingham, South Boston, Quincy and Merrymount. Winabouts will be used in the series.

Regular summer meeting of the Indian Class Association will be held Friday night at the Squantum Yacht Club. Added attraction will be Jack Wood, M. I. T. sailing mentor, who will show movies of Class J racing, America's Cup competition and Marblehead Race Week racing.

Polly Blodgett At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Headed by international stars and champions, the huge cast, which will appear in the Eighth Annual Mid-Summer Figure Skating Operetta, to be staged at the Olympic Arena here Aug. 3, 4, and 5, is swinging into the final weeks of rehearsal. In addition to the evening performances, there will be a special children's matinee on Aug. 5, at 2:30 p. m., in which junior members of the summer skating colony will be featured in addition to the regular numbers.

Added to the program of the Operetta, which, this year, is titled "Worlds Skating Fair, 1939," are Polly Blodgett, of the Skating Club of Boston, popularly known as "The Rhythm Girl of the Ice," in a new interpretive routine that has stolen many an amateur show this last winter. This is Miss Blodgett's first appearance on Arena ice in three years, as she spent last summer skating in Bournemouth, England.

Vermont Junior Tennis

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Frederick Potter of St. Albans captured the Vermont junior tennis championship July 25 from C. P. Smith, Jr., of Burlington, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4.

Salary Starts Aug. 22

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Little Davey O'Brien, 153-pound quarterback from Texas Christian University and one of the best forward passers in football, who will wear the colors of the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Professional League championship games this season, being shown when he will play his first game by Bert Bell, owner of the Eagles. The Birds' first test of the season will be against the Eastern College All-Stars at Temple Stadium, Aug. 22.

'Head Eight-Meter Crew Meets New York, Toronto

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marblehead's Eight-Meter "best" will meet the top trios of New York and Toronto in a series of international importance in the Eight-Meter Class on Lake Ontario, Aug. 6 and 7, off Youngstown, N. Y.

Nelson Aldrich, skipper, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Haskett Derby as crew, make up the 'Head contingent. They are all veteran Eight-Meter handlers.

Aldrich has sailed Eights and Q's for many years, and although more often than not has trailed the stern of the elder Charles Francis Adams' craft, holds a consistent record around Marblehead waters. Aldrich owns the Eight-Meter, Armida.

Ship Merchant

Young Adams, although not nearly as renowned as his famous sailing father, former Secretary of the Navy, handled sheets for Adams, Sr. and carried spinnakers for others around Cohasset and 'Head waters.

Derby comes from a long line of ship-minded ancestors, among whom probably the most famous is Salem's Elias Haskett Derby, ship merchant of early Colonial days. Derby's racing has centered around Marblehead mostly.

Three Races

The Long Island Sound crew will find Drake H. Sparkman at the helm, and will include W. Porter Buck, Robert L. Garland, George Isdale and Jack Keeshan. Freeman Burrows heads the Toronto crew representing Lake Ontario waters.

The series will probably consist of three races, with the three crews alternating boats throughout. Acting judges include Herbert L. Stone, Maj. W. F. Windiere, Dr. Frank Mills, and Wilmot V. Castle.

Inasmuch as the Eight-Meter Class is strong on the Lakes, it was decided to invite Marblehead sailors. This marks a resumption of intersectional racing as far as Lake Ontario racers are concerned when a few years ago at Buffalo there was a series in the Victory Class.

With Aldrich racing in this series, the Eight-Meter Class will be practically negligible during Marblehead Race Week. The elder Adams has already chartered Fred Bedford's Nyala of New York, prominent 12-Meter champion, for the New York Yacht Club cruise which runs during 'Head Race Week.

Nyala was one of two undefeated boats that survived the recently ended Larchmont Race Week. During the cruise, she will probably compete with Seven Seas, Van S. Merle-Smith's 12-Meter and another 12 rival, Night Wind, owned by Ray Manny.

Freeman Trophy Race

HAMILTON, Ont., July 26 (CP)—Only 25 of 47 boats had arrived here last night in the Freeman Trophy race from Sodus Point, N. Y. The 130 mile race is a handicap event and corrected times must be figured out after all boats arrive.

The Conewago, eight-meter class sloop from the Youngstown, N. Y. Yacht Club, led all entries to the finish line at the Hamilton Beach Pier late yesterday. The boats started the race classic, of Lake Ontario sailboat events, Monday morning.

The Conewago, skippered by R. D. Brown, came in ahead of the Norseman, another eight-meter sloop, by approximately three miles. Brown said the Conewago bucked head winds all Monday night as far as Port Dalhousie.

The race is open to boats of all classes.

Waldorf Leading in Poll

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern University held a slim lead today in the nationwide poll to select a staff of coaches to direct the college all-stars in their game with the New York Giants, pro football champions, Aug. 30.

The poll began Sunday and ends at midnight Aug. 5.

The coach receiving the largest total vote will be made head coach. He will have as assistants the four who poll the highest total for their respective sections of the country. The standings:

Big Ten—Waldorf, 9,896; H. O. Crisler Michigan, 7,464; Bob Zuppke, Illinois, 5,825. Middle West—Biff Jones, Nebraska, 7,442; Elmer Layden, Notre Dame, 6,211. Charles Bachman, Michigan State, 4,762. East—Raymond Pond, Yale, 1,715; M. J. Smith, Villanova, 1,478; Carl Snavely, Cornell, 1,270.

South—Leo Meyer, Texas Christian, 1,330; Bernie Moore, Louisiana State, 1,233; Bob Neyland, Tennessee, 1,208. Far West—Howard Jones, Southern California, 1,439; Buck Shaw, Santa Clara, 1,346; James Phelan, Washington, 1,310.

Test Match Drawn

MANCHESTER, England, July 26 (CP Cable)—England and the West Indies fought to a draw yesterday in the second cricket test match of the current three-game series. Held up by rain which limited play to two days, England had a slight margin over the tourists whose defense in the final stage nullified the home team's efforts to force victory.

The West Indians went to the wicket for their second innings late yesterday, needing 160 runs for victory. Recovering after a disastrous start, the end came 70 minutes later with only four wickets down and 43 runs on the board. The visitors were dismissed for 133 runs at the first attempt. England compiling totals of 164 for seven, declared, and 128 for six, declared.

Thomson and Armour Name Ten Leading Golf Courses

Pine Valley's noted golf course in the New Jersey dunes, the No. 2 course at Pinehurst in the North Carolina sandhills, Riviera, near Los Angeles, and Carnoustie on the North Sea, are agreed upon as among the world's 10 greatest golf courses, when Tommy Armour and Jimmy Thomson make their nominations.

The nomadic Armour, winner at one time or another of all major pro and open golf titles, believes that an impression of majesty is the primary identification of a superlatively great course. The Silver Scot rates this factor above details of design and excellence of condition, which are fundamentals of an outstanding course.

Regardless of the extent to which man's artistry may go in developing a fine course Armour declares that nature alone can put a course in superior classification, because of the importance of variable wind conditions in providing a tantalizing variety to the problems of playing the course.

Armour does not attempt to rate the world's 10 greatest courses in order, but names as his selections:

Pine Valley (New Jersey).
Carnoustie (Scotland).
Princes (England).
Hoylake (England).
Baco Raton, south course (Florida).
Riviera (California).
Pinehurst, No 2 course (North Carolina).
Gullane, No. 1 course (Scotland).
Portrush (Ireland).
Shinnecock Hills (Long Island, New York).

Jimmy Thomson, long-driving internationalist, does not agree with Armour's choice of Gullane No. 1 among the first 10 courses, although Thomson was born six miles from that layout. Jimmy names, among his selection, Muirfield, which is a mile nearer his birthplace.

Thomson maintains that were turf condition equal to that of American and British courses, Australia might offer a bid worth considering in a carefully considered list of the world's foremost 10 courses. Three of his choices are California playgrounds. The Thomson list:

Oakmont (Pennsylvania).
Muirfield (Scotland).
Pebble Beach (California).
Pine Valley (New Jersey).
Riviera (California).
San Francisco Golf Club (California).
Carnoustie (Scotland).
Garden City Golf Club (Long Island, New York).
Pinehurst, No. 2 course (North Carolina).
National (Long Island, New York).

English Cricket

LONDON, July 26 (CP Cable)—Defeating Hampshire by four wickets yesterday after being behind on the first innings, Leicestershire chalked up its first points in the English county cricket championship. The losers have created something of a record, yesterday's defeat being their seventh after leading on the first innings.

Glamorgan defeated Warwickshire by three wickets in a sporting fight in which the teams each declared their first innings with 8 runs on the board. The losers take two points for tying at the halfway mark. Worcestershire also came from behind to emerge victorious by one wicket over Northamptonshire.

In other matches Surrey took first-innings points from Kent and similar advantages were obtained by Derbyshire over Somerset and Sussex over Gloucestershire. In the Nottinghamshire - Yorkshire and Middlesex-Lancashire matches the teams failed to complete an innings each and the games do not count in the championship table.

DeRome Wins

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 26 (AP)—Lee DeRome of Montreal took home the Vermont State singles tennis title today, by virtue of a 6—3, 6—1, 6—1 victory yesterday over R. A. Brackett of Brattleboro.

Harry Parker of Montpelier and Robert Jackson of Barre captured the doubles title, defeating DeRome and Norman Meyers of Burlington, 8—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Vacation days — how quickly they pass! Plan to make the most of your vacation time. By consulting the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor you may be guided to just the place you have in mind for your vacation. In responding to advertisements please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Wimbledon Champion Out to Retire Seabright Trophy—Sport and Soldiering

Bobby Riggs Paces Field In Seabright Bowl Tennis

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26 (AP)—The nation's top-ranking tennis amateur, 21-year-old Bobby Riggs of Chicago, waltzed through his opening match in the Seabright invitation singles tournament yesterday, losing only three games as he paced a representative field into the third round.

Seeking to repeat his victories of 1937 and 1938 and retire the historic Seabright Bowl, Riggs gained a 6—1, 6—2 triumph over Carlton Rood of Brooklyn, University of North Carolina netman.

All Favorites Win

For the second straight day, all favorites came through in the men's singles division although fourth-seeded Elwood T. Cooke came close to being the first major upset.

Cooke, calling on all his superior court-craft, overcame Robert Peacock of the University of California, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0, but had to go all out to do it. Peacock lost the first set after leading 5—1, then captured the second. Cooke raised his game and pulled out the deciding set at love, but several of the games were drawn out as the hard-hitting Californian refused to concede defeat.

Seeded Players

Others on the seeded list—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, Frank A. Parker of Pasadena, Calif., Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore.—joined Riggs in the third round.

Making his first appearance, the veteran Australian internationalist, Jack Crawford, overcame a willing, but inexperienced, foe in William Umstaedter of Millburn, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Other leading players to post second-round victories were Frank X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood and John H. Doeg, all of whom have won the Seabright tournament in past years; Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player; Don McNeill, French hard-court champion; and Frank Guernsey, national intercollegiate titleholder.

First Upset

Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., was the tournament's first real upset victim, losing in the second round of the women's singles to Patricia Canning of Alameda, Calif., 6—1, 6—0.

Top-seeded Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., was pressed to three sets to eliminate Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, but Dorothy Workman fo Los Angeles and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, other seeded performers, advanced without difficulty.

Doubles Play

Play started in the men's doubles competition with the top-ranked teams of Crawford and Adrian Quist of Australia, and Cooke and Riggs, the Wimbledon champions, prevailing in their initial tests.

Gene Mako, who defaulted in the singles competition, did not show up yesterday for doubles competition. Tournament officials said there was a mix-up in arrangements and they would give him until today to report.

Mako was paired with Sabin as the third seeded doubles pair. They drew William Hardie and George Pero as first-round opponents.

Instruction From Britain's Ace Miler

© Fox

Sidney Wooderson gives a hint or two during "Games Week" in an English Park. All quite informal, you see, even to the matter of dress.

Peacock Shows Possibilities In Match With Elwood Cooke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26—Mark down the name of Bob Peacock in your tennis future book. The University of California senior, Eastern Intercellegate champion, yesterday showed his possibilities as he extended Wimbledon finalist Elwood Cooke before bowing in a three-set match.

What makes Peacock a potential champion is his mental attitude. He keeps his head at all times, and if he loses, it is because his opponent was playing too good.

Not Discouraged

Against Cooke, Peacock had a 5-1 lead in the first set, only to see the Portland, Oregon net star win at 8-6. Most young players would have been discouraged and given up then, but not Peacock. He went right out in the second set and built up a 4-1 lead. Again Cooke rallied and broke Peacock's serve pulling up to 4-3. It looked like the first set all over again to the spectators. Peacock, however, returned the service break on Cooke, then won the set 6-3.

In the final, Cooke showed the tennis that carried him to the Wimbledon finals, and was just too good for the Californian. He played flawless tennis, winning the deciding set at love, but at the end of the match was far more worn than Peacock.

Game Renovated

In that last set, and in his first-set rally, Cooke proved why he is being considered for Davis Cup play this year. Although not flashy, he is consistent. His game is completely renovated since last year, and Cooke gives all the credit for the improved play to coach Tom Stow in Oakland.

Stow worked on Cooke for four months last fall and winter. The Portland youngster took his new game to Florida for the late winter tournaments and although he took some beatings in tournaments while getting used to his new strokes he kept at it, and it finally bore fruit at Wimbledon. There, after defeating such stars as Christian Boussus of France, Bunny Austin of England, and Henner Henkel of Germany, Cooke gained the finals and forced Bobby Riggs to five hard sets, before losing.

And Talking of . . . Service

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sport and Soldiering

LONDON—"National Service" is the great slogan among sports folk of all kinds, classes and ages in Britain these days. And, as a consequence, quite a change has come over the sporting scene here. One striking aspect of the redistribution of athletic power being an access of strength to the Territorial Army, which can now turn out a team of almost national caliber in nearly every branch of sport. Take, for example, the cricket eleven selected to represent the "Terriers" against the Regular Army at Aldershot this season. It was skippered by a former captain of the English "test" side, G. O. Allen, it included two other England players—E. R. T. Holmes, of Surrey, and H. D. Read, Essex—and every other member was also a first-class county cricketer. In these circumstances, it was a highly creditable achievement by the Regulars to lose only in the very last over of the match. Which they did by a margin of 112 runs.

"Team Spirit"

It is only reasonable, I think, to anticipate a rapid rise in the national level of sporting performances now that so many leading lights have joined the Territorials or have been called up into the Militia, for sport plays a big and fully recognized part in mliitary training these days and youngsters en masse are clearly likely to benefit from the close contact they will have with athletes already established as experts in their various lines. Especially as "team spirit" is being cultivated more than individual prowess.

All men who join the Militia are being encouraged to take part in games. Every man is issued with his own sports kit, consisting of two shirts, two pairs of knickers, and two pairs of hose, and this is to remain his own property when he re-enters civilian life at the end of his service training. Special grants are being made, too, for the purchasing of sports gear by units into which the conscripts are drafted, and the 20-year-old soldiers are able either to carry on with the sports activities they are already interested in or to take up others that they may wish to try.

Army's Definition

The Army, I may say, defines a sportsman as one who: "plays the game for the game's sake; plays for his side and not for himself; is a good winner and a good loser, modest in victory and generous in defeat; accepts all decorations in a proper spirit; and is unselfish and always ready to help others to become proficient."

With physical training more intensive than formerly, service records of all kinds are tumbling down like leaves in autumn. An early illustration of this tendency being furnished by the track and field championships of the Territorial Army, at which no fewer than seven "best ever" feats were accomplished.

Civilian Angle

But there is a civilian angle as well to this question of turning more and more youngsters towards sport. Provided by "Games Weeks" in various public parks. In these, local enthusiasts, especially young ones, receive instruction—free, gratis and for nothing—from the very heroes they customarily admire from afar. The idea behind this arrangement is not so much to furnish coaching—such a thing is hardly feasible in a crowded hour or so in a crowded park—but to interest more and more people in the sports typified by the stars who have so willingly given their services, as Sydney Wooderson did in connection with the "Game Week" at Goddington Park, Orpington.

The other side of the picture shows civilian sport as a heavy loser through the demand for national service. For ordinary clubs of all kinds are having a hard time, being deprived, to a great extent, of the talent of those members whose energies have been diverted into the greatly augmented fighting services, professional and amateur, and into the various organizations concerned with Air Raid Precautions.

Four Youngsters in Tie For Public Links Medal

BALTIMORE, July 26 (AP)—Youth was served in the 18th national public links golf championship yesterday as four youngsters with an average age of 20 years finished two days and 36 holes of golf over the Mount Pleasant Park course tied for medalist honors with 144 strokes.

Charles V. Rainwater of Pensacola, Fla., Chairman of the U. S. Golf Association's Public Links Committee, decided there would be no play-off and that all four men would be awarded medals.

Four Sections

The four leaders in the race for 64 places in match play, which started today with two 18-hole rounds, represented as many different sections. There was the Deep South, with 19-year-old Luke Barnes of Atlanta, fresh out of high school; the Middle West, with chunky Jack Taulman, 22-year-old champion of his home city of Columbus, Ind., for the last five years; the Pacific Northwest, with 18-year-old Gerry Bert, Jr., a 210-pounder from Seattle, who will enter the University of Washington in the fall, and the Territory of Hawaii, with 21-year-old Art Armstrong, shipping clerk in the Honolulu office of a steamship line.

These lads, two of them (Bert and Taulman) playing in their first national championship, stood up admirably under varying degrees of pressure. Armstrong, first of them to come home, toured the course in his second successive 72, even par.

Equals Best Round

Taulman, working on a first-round 74 and out in 36 yesterday, came racing home over the longer and harder back nine in a two-under-par 34 for a 70, equal to the best round of the tournament and only the third turned in in two days.

Barnes, the long-hitting Atlantan who was second Monday with a 71, improved from a staggering outgoing 38 to a fine incoming 35, finishing by knocking in a tricky 3-footer on the 18th, and Bert, last of the four to come up to the home green, blew out a deep sigh of relief when he sank a 2-footer that gave him a 74 for his 144. He had been the first-day leader with a 70.

While scores generally went higher, there were four sub-par rounds in all compared to Monday's two. In addition to Taulman's 70, another was registered by 26-year-old Jack Brande, clerk for a Los Angeles commercial credit company who finished alone, one shot behind the pace-setters, and 71's by Jack Colmar of Sacramento, Calif., and Ernest Carli, San Francisco policeman.

Tied for Sixth

Colmar's comeback from an opening 75 tied him for sixth place at 146 with Don Erickson of Los Angeles, 1937 runner-up. Carli, who improved by five strokes on his first-round score, was tied at 147 with Marshall Springer, 16-year-old Chicagoan; Edward Furgol of Utica, N. Y., and Mike Cestone, Montclair (N. J.) mail carrier.

To decide the last six of the 64 places, seven men who shot 156 were sent out in a play-off. It ended on the first hole when Dick Crosby, Portland, Oregon, took a seven that let him out.

Among those who failed to make the grade even without benefit of play-off were three former champions—Al Leach, Cleveland Parks employee who won in his home town last year but had 160 here; Bob Wingate of Jacksonville, Fla., winner in 1930 but far too high with 86-87—173, and Charles Ferrera, San Francisco structural steel worker who took the title in 1931 and 1933 but didn't even come close this time with 79-84—163.

Team Title

The first championship to be decided was the team title, which was retained with ease by the three-man combine from Los Angeles. Led by Brande and Erickson, and supported by Leonard Egbert's 151, the Southern Californians had a total score of 442, 18 strokes better than Seattle. Others in the first 15 were Jacksonville, Fla., 463; St. Paul, 464; Atlanta and Utica, 465; Portland, Ore., 466; Lincoln, Neb., 467; San Francisco 468; Worcester, Mass., and Pittsburgh, 469; New Haven, Conn., 473; Washington, D. C., 474; Dayton, Ohio, 475, and Spokane, Wash., 477.

Pam Barton to Play In U. S. Golf Tourney

BALTIMORE, July 26 (AP)—Pam Barton, British women's golf champion, who won the U. S. title in 1936, will compete in this year's tourney August 21-26 at the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., it was announced by the United States Golf Association.

Miss Barton scored a double in 1936. She already held the British championship when she triumphed at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J. She was the first Briton to win the American title since 1913, and the first to take both in the same year since Dorothy Campbell, now Mrs. Edward Howe, in 1909.

Western Canada Tennis

VANCOUVER, July 26 (CP)—All the favorites came through with victories as opening shots were fired in the Western Canada tennis championships—but the wins of the other seeded players were eclipsed by the tourney's two biggest guns—Jack Bromwich and Harry Hopman of Australia.

The Southern Dominion's Davis Cuppers, seeded No. 1 and 2, respectively, never lost a set as they played two singles and a doubles match that were mere exhibitions.

Bromwich, who hits with his left but serves them just inside the baseline with his powerful right, took Vancouver's unseeded D. C. McKay, 6—0, 6—0. Then Hopman, Captain of Australia's Davis Cup squad, blasted Norman Mustart, another unseeded Vancouverite, by the same scores.

The Australians teamed to oust Bob Bramall and Jerry Grennon of Vancouver, 6—0, 6—0, in the first round of the men's doubles.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	54	30	.643
St. Louis	44	40	.524
Pittsburgh	43	39	.524
Chicago	46	43	.517
Brooklyn	42	41	.506
New York	42	43	.494
Boston	40	45	.471
Philadelphia	25	55	.313

Results July 25

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
New York 6, St. Louis 3 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	25	.716
Boston	54	36	.643
Chicago	49	39	.557
Cleveland	46	40	.535
Detroit	43	45	.489
Washington	37	54	.407
Philadelphia	33	53	.384
St. Louis	24	63	.276

Results July 25

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 5 (10 innings).
New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 13, Philadelphia 8.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 25

International League

Jersey City 4, Toronto 0.
Newark 8-0, Buffalo 2-3.
Syracuse 8-2, Rochester 2-3.
Baltimore 8, Montreal 7.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 6.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 9-2, Indianapolis 1-0.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 4, Oakland 0.
Portland 4, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 5.
Seattle-Sacramento, postponed.

Texas League

Dallas 7, Beaumont 2.
Tulsa 4, Shreveport 1.
San Antonio 3, Fort Worth 2.
Houston 7, Oklahoma City 5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 6.
Memphis 7, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 4-1, Knoxville 3-3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3, Binghamton 2.
Elmira 3, Springfield 2.
Hartford 7-2, Williamsport 1-6.
Albany 3, Scranton 1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	86	306	46	83	.403
Foxx, Red Sox	77	290	84	106	.366
Arnovich, Phillies	81	311	48	112	.360
McQuinn, Browns	88	354	66	122	.345
Mize, Cardinals	83	307	59	105	.342
Bonura, Giants	83	313	60	107	.341

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Mize, Cardinals	18	Foxx, Red Sox	21
Ott, Giants	17	Greenb'rg, Tigers	18
Camilli, Dodgers	16	Williams, R. Sox	16
McCormick, Reds	15	Gordon, Yankees	15
Lombardi, Reds	14	Selkirk, Yankees	15

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
McCormick, Reds	75	Williams, R. Sox	84
Bonura, Giants	64	Walker, W. Sox	75
Camilli, Dodgers	61	Greenb'rg, Tigers	73
Ott, Giants	57	Johnson, A's	70
Medwick, Cards	57	Dickey, Yankees	68
		Foxx, Red Sox	68

Over Anxious?

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—The Major League baseball season is better than half over, but Owner P. K. Wrigley on July 25 watched his Chicago Cubs play for the first time—a double header with Brooklyn. The Cubs lost both games.

Wandell Mosser of Mansfield struck out 13 in each of two consecutive games.

Cricketers Gaining Place In Northwest Sport Program

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—One of the most popular Northwest sports, especially in British Columbia, but recently extending its influence to Seattle, is the time-honored game of cricket.

Although the tendency in the United States is to ignore any sport that might detract from the grand old American game of baseball, a few open-minded persons are beginning to realize there is something to the game of cricket, which draws hundreds of thousands of spectators in England.

The Victoria District Cricket Association, founded during the World War, is the largest league in the Northwest. The six teams that vie in friendly competition are the Victoria Cricket Club, the Albions, the Incogs, the Five C's (Christ Church Cathedral Cricket Club), the Cowichan Cricket Club, and the latest addition, the Seattle Cricket Club.

Seattle in 1936

Seattle's entry into the league came in 1936, and the local cricket players have been improving steadily, and are in a good position this year to win their first league championship.

As a reward, the league-winning team is given the John Virtue Cup, to keep for one year, or until they lose the championship. The present holder of the cup is the Five C's team, that finished the 1938 season undefeated. But the defending champions have been beaten twice already this season, and in the middle of July the Seattle team was in first place.

The local team has no field of its own, playing games on the University of Washington baseball diamond, Graves field. Perhaps the best field in the league is at Duncan, B. C., where the Cowichan Club has installed really fine turf grounds.

Family Combinations

On the Seattle eleven are three father - and - son combinations, Herbert Nicholson and his son George, Arthur Needham and son John, and Matt Hughes and son Lloyd.

One of the best all-round cricketers in Canada is Reg Wenman, who played an important part in leading the Incogs to championships in 1936 and 1937. The "Don Bradman" of the Northwest is a fine batsman, an excellent bowler, and brilliant slip fielder.

Among the leading batsmen in the league are Wenman, George Payne (Five C's), Jack Sparks (Victoria), E. D. Freeman (Albions), A. E. Leggatt (Cowichan), and Matt Hughes (Seattle).

Leading Bowlers

Leading bowlers include Wenman, Jack Payne, and George Hepworth (Five C's), Noel Smith (Albions), and Claude Green (Cowichan).

Cricket is played in almost all the British Columbia schools, and the University of British Columbia has a team in the B. C. Mainland League. Prof. C. Eden Quainton of the University of Washington history department, is captain of the Seattle team, and would like to introduce it to the Washington athletic curricula at some future time. Profesor Quainton said the main difficulty to prevent the development of cricket as an American collegiate sport is that most schools close for summer vacation, just when the cricket season is getting under way.

Several Games

Play in the Victoria League starts in late May and continues until early September. Ten games complete the regular schedule, but each team usually plays from six to 10 extra "friendly" games each season with independent outfits, touring squads, or members of other leagues.

Sometimes the Hollywood Cricket Club of California comes North for games, and a few weeks ago Seattle played a team from the H. M. S. Orion, touring British good-will training cruiser.

* * *

SIDELINE BANTER—The rumor is going the rounds that Joyner (Jo-Jo) White is going back to the major leagues next season as a Chicago Cub fielder. He certainly deserves another chance at big-time play, for he far outclasses most of the Coast League garden men. . . . The Seattle Rainiers must have faith in the saying about "birds of a feather," for they have signed Freddy Hutchinson's high school pitching mate, Dewey Soriano, and have high hopes for his future. . . . A full year looms ahead for John Dick, the only returning member of Oregon's championship basketball first five. Dick has added the president of the Oregon student body to his "courting" chores. **Bob Cahn**

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .403; Foxx, Boston, .366.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 84; McCosky, Detroit, 75.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 84; Walker, Chicago, 75.
Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 122; Rolfe, New York, 118.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 30; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 28.
Triples—Lewis and Wright, Washington, 8.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Greenberg, Detroit, 18.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 34; Kreevich, Chicago, and Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 12-0; Lyons, Chicago, and Grove, Boston, 10-2.

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .360; Mize, St. Louis, .342.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 73; Frey, Cincinnati, 69.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 75; Bonura, New York, 64.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, 117; Hack, Chicago, and Arnovich, Philadelphia, 112.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 31; Mize, St. Louis, 27.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 12; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 18; Ott, New York, 17.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 14; Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 13-6; Walters, Cincinnati, 17-6; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Australian doubles team of Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath defeated G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey of England in Davis Cup Challenge Round.

Five Years Ago

Americans broke two world hurdle records at Stockholm meet, Glen Hardin running 400 meters in 50:6 and Percy Beard 110 meters in 14:3.

Strong American Delegation Advances in Canadian Golf

ST. BRUNO, Que., July 26 (AP)—Ted Adams of Chillicothe, Mo., and Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ont., last year's winner and runer-up, both had their troubles in the first round of the Canadian amateur golf championship yesterday, but they managed to win, as did most of a strong United States delegation.

The champion had to make up a three-hole deficit to beat Herb Pickard of Winnipeg, 3 and 1, after taking a 41 on the first nine. He was all square at the 14th and took the lead on the 15th in a fine comeback. Somerville was carried to the last green to turn back Joe Atkinson of Montreal, one up.

Shared Roles

As a result they had to share the favorites' roles with a slight 19-year-old American, Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., and the Strafaci Brothers, Frank and Ralph of Brooklyn.

Dunkelberger turned in about the most exciting performance of the day in beating Charles Solater of Hamilton, Ont., 6 and 5. He went around 13 holes four under par for an easy triumph. Improving as the match progressed, he scored three of his four birdies on the last four holes.

Two Under Par

Frank Strafaci, former U. S. public links champion, negotiated the first nine of the Mount Bruno course in 33, two under par, to whip W. G. Treadway of Toronto, 6 and 5, while his brother Ralph beat T. Carruthers of Belleville, Ont., 3 and 2.

Ed Meister of Cleveland, the Yale captain, also looked like an important contender as he routed James Telfer of Montreal, 8 and 7.

Three players from the United States were eliminated and one, Freddie Haas, Jr., of New Orleans, former Canadian champion, withdrew to reduce the American representation to 10.

Haas Withdrew

Haas in a letter to officials of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, announced his withdrawal because of a recent illness and lack of time to get here.

Don Dunkelberger, Bobby's 14-year-old brother who weighs only about 80 pounds, became a gallery favorite in losing, 4 and 3, to Fred Stanton of Buckingham, Que. He was one up at the turn but lost his advantage to Stanton's par four on the 12th.

Joseph Hoffman of Boston and W. E. R. McAllister of Northfield, Vt., also went out. The former lost 4 and 3 to Maurice Dowling of Charlottetown and the latter 4 and 2 to David Caughey of St. Andrews, N. B.

Other survivors from the United States are Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., who whipped A. Forshay of Digby, N. S., 3 and 2; Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, Maine, 4 and 3 winner over P. S. Ross of Montreal; Dan Carmichael of Columbus, Ohio, who beat Eric Dunford of Montreal at the 19th hole; Ted Adams of Boston, Mass., State champion, who trimmed Nick Basner of Montreal, 3 and 2, and D. Caskill of Rochester, N. Y., winner over J. C. McDiarmid of Montreal at the 19th.

Gloriant Wins 331-Mile Race

MACKINAC ISLANDS, Mich., July 26 (AP)—A. M. Herrmann's yacht, Gloriant, crossed the finish line shortly after dawn today to win the annual Chicago-Mackinac race.

Leading a fleet of seven closely bunched boats, the Gloriant arrived at 5:47:44 a. m., just 61 seconds ahead of the Warrior, to complete the 331-mile haul up the lake in 62h. 47m. 55s. Her corrected time was 57h. 44m. 15s.

The Bangalore, a 43-foot yacht owned by Ted Lumbard, Chicago, was adjudged winner in the cruising division. A Class C boat, the Bangalore finished at 7:43 a. m. with a corrected time of 58h. 11m. 55s.

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The Home Forum

Haymaking

ALWAYS I FACE this job of mowing with reluctance. We have but a half-acre of grass, under the Baldwin trees of the hillside orchard, and I mow for tidiness rather than for profit. And so, as do most New Englanders when faced with a distasteful chore, I get it out of the way early in June. Then the grass is in milk and cuts easily; and, before the real Jaalam farmers have even thought of scythes and grindstones, my small jag is cut and cured and stowed for later mulching. Watching my neighbors getting in their hay under the brazen July sun, I have a singularly satisfying sense of virtuous forehandedness. But this year, for one cause and another, June slipped by and my grass was still uncut.

Then came July, and all over Jaalam mowing machines droned through the sunny afternoons. One by one, the fields became golden squares of stubble. The clover-shot hay was laid low, tossed, raked in windrows like the march of a groundswell entering shallow waters. And as the great loads swayed barnward, and the fields lay dormant, waiting for the summer rains to bring the springing rowen, my own small plot looked ragged and unkempt. I knew that I must mow now, or be shamed.

* * *

Reluctantly I took down the scythe from its peg against the barn wall, and ran a thumb over the blade, sighting along it. Other mowings had left a kink in it; the point, by repeated grindings, was rounded. Time this blade was retired to trimming by stone walls, in rocky corners, and a new blade bought.

I stopped, that afternoon, at Harry Allen's, and in the wholesome smell of paint, and putty, and fertilizer we discussed scythe-blades wisely, and I settled on a black blade of medium weight and length.

"Good steel," said Harry. "Swedish. You'll like it."

Johnny Whitcomb came in; we talked of the hay crop, of corn and potatoes; we speculated on pasturage and this dry weather, and I felt comfortably farmerish. Johnny at last drawled: "Got any black paint, Harry?" and Harry said soberly; "Guess so. Light—or dark?" and I went about my affairs, blade under arm.

* * *

And, the blade hung and tightened, next morning I set out. Under the Baldwins it was cool, and the tall grass sheared sweetly as the black Swedish blade took up its rhythmic hiss. The true mower's swing, I haven't. Perhaps that effortless, close sweep of the nibs across the body must be inborn, or learned in youth; it is almost a lost art, and the true poets of the scythe, whose sweep is a cadenced rhythm, are mostly old men. And poetry it is, that balanced, trudging advance through the tall grass, leaving the neatly laid grass in patterns, the stubble close clipped. My own stubble, here under the Baldwins where the clustered green globes hang thick, is ragged; the shorn grass lies in heaps, catching the blade as I trim these corners first.

The air comes sweetly up this slope, a July air alternately warm and cool; smelling now of deep, fern-carpeted woods toward the pond, now of deep earth stirred by the cultivator, now of pine steeping in the sun. In the high elm a robin carols valiantly of coming rain, mocking my haying. From up the road, Jim Kibbee's hammer taps as he putters about. In this drowsy high tide of the year, all neighborly sounds are intimately near. Somewhere a child laughs with the note of wind-shaken small bells. I swing, the blade shearing sunlight and shadow under these old trees. Up the road plods Tom Murphy's old white horse with a slow rhythm of clunking hoofs; from the canted seat of the paintless buggy old Tom eyes my mowing, shakes his head, flirts a forefinger across his brow in pantomime. I gesture back. There comes the warm feeling of being here in the midst of life engaged in something elemental, an ancient and most honorable occupation.

* * *

And haying is that. Mine is fruitless; this nodding tall grass, cured to aromatic sweetness by the kindly sun, will not this winter be rolled ruminatively beneath tongues while cows remember the elm shade and the deep pasture; it will but bed the strawberries warm in their deep unimaginable dreams. But honorable, none the less. I reap the bounty of earth and sun, and am grateful. The blade swings; thoughts drift as, snath upended, the whetstone rings. Another summer, another reaping of the Jaalam hay. My blade, my trudging feet taking on that remembered rhythm, follow those of the generations. This wandering wind brings now a marsh scent; and beyond the road, beyond corn rippling, beyond walls and orchards I see, as I rest, the faint gold of the pond meadows, stippled now with aspen and water-loving maples. Long since Sam Sewall had these from John Hull, mint-master; and he came, as well, into dispute thereby. For once, tracing in old records ownership of these lands, I found the deposition of one Nathaniel Kees that he had, in 1679, hired this meadow of Simon Lynde of Boston, "and ye Deponent did mow all of it from one end to the other without interruption." So for more than a quarter millennium have scythes laid low the tall Jaalam grass, reaping wind and sun and soft spring rains; and my whetstone, across the years, is but the latest echo of that of Nat Kees.

With this distant Nathaniel, I have a warm sense of kinship. I wonder what blade he had, in 1679, and did his snath curve as snugly as this, the nibs rest lightly in his hands as these of mine? And whose thought first fashioned the smooth, tough ash in this reverse curve, so that the swinging hands move the blade in this clever, shearing arc? We are his debtors, you and I, Nat Kees, we and so many others of this honorable fellowship.

* * *

Your hired meadow, Nat, lies now unshorn; my hillside in your time was tall with pine, rustling with oak in this same soft west wind; and between us, in time and in distance, lie the fields where Timothy Dickinson, our pastoral parson of 1800, cut the sweet hay where now are rows of white houses, and July roses and hollyhock spires in gardens. He links us, Nat Kees; as I do, you'd like the summer entries in his diary, dwindling, in July, to "Hayed. Three loads," "Got in hay from the ash swamp," and on Sabbaths, "I thought myself excused, by reason of haying, for preaching a former sermon." A good man with a blade, Nat; we'll take him in. So swing we three haymakers—Nat, who saw the rolling smoke of farmsteads burned by King Philip, and Timothy, who once carried a musket against Burgoyne, and myself—so we swing out keen blades, trudging in line across our fields. The first locusts drone in the sunny heat, the air is heady with the released perfume of the cut grass, our swaths lie ordered behind us. And where the field corners, and the apple-tree shadow lies in a cool pool on the fresh stubble, we upend blades and out whetstones. The blades sing in companionship.

* * *

Nat's blade was English steel, Timothy's was fashioned at a Jaalam forge, my black Swedish steel bears a red label. I test the blade's keenness with a thumb, read idly the three lines:

"NB Scythe to be ground equally on each side."

"NB Die Sense ist auf beiden Seiten gleichviel zu schleifen."

"NB Aiguisez la faux également des deux côtés."

I read, feel a rippling chill along my spine. I had thought idly in terms of time and Jaalam alone; now with a triple tongue the blade speaks, and I am part of a more honorable company, a larger companionship than I had thought. For not only does my blade swing behind Nat's and Timothy's; I see brother blades of mine swinging over Bavarian meadows, and in the small, hedged fields of Kent, and on uplands looking out to the willow-fringed Loire. From this New England hillside the horizon sweeps back, is suddenly wider. And where these brother blades hiss through the ripe grass there is the same sun, the same windy ripple of heavy-headed grass, the same slow, effortless drift of cloud shadow flowing over plowland and orchard. There, too, are the mounded green trees, the steeples lifting above them, the wooded hills rising to the clean July sky. I lay my swaths evenly to the morning sun; even now they trim their field corners as the heat of the day passes. And, for an instant, here on my small Jaalam hillside, I hear the faint ringing of their whetstones, the whisper of falling grass, the trudging of their feet over the fresh stubble. I fall in with them, and we move forward in a common purpose.

My mowing fruitless? I am not sure of that. I have reaped something beside hay.

DANIEL CHASE

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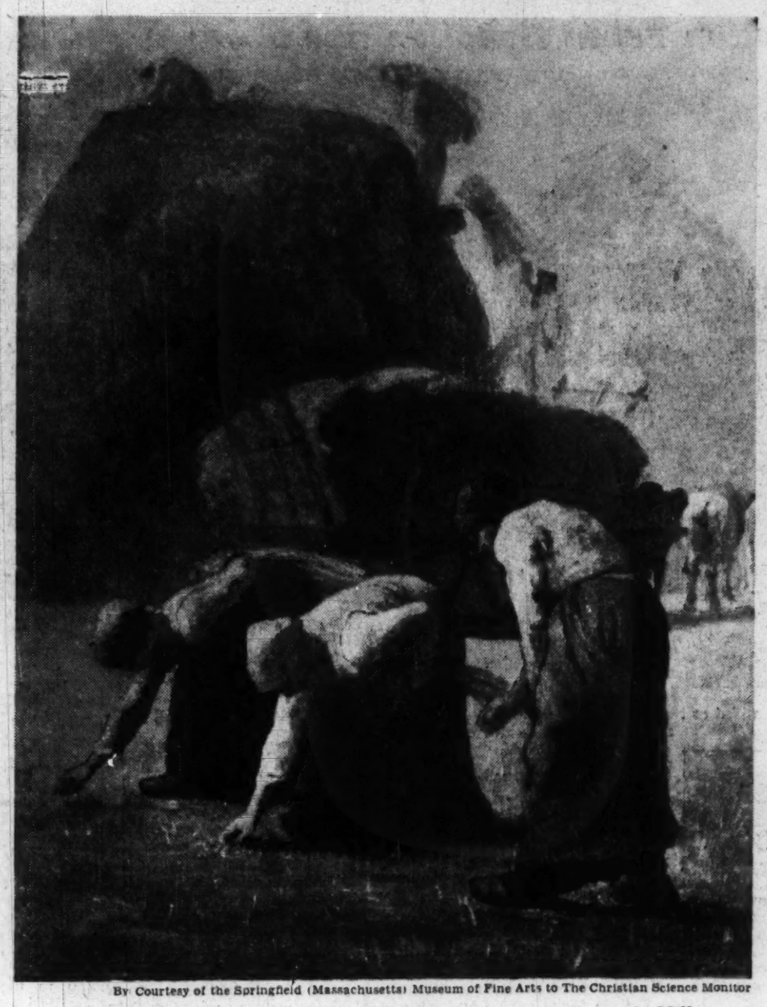

By Courtesy of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

SKETCH FOR "THE GLEANERS": *An Oil Painting by Jean-François Millet*

THE NAME OF Jean-François Millet is a familiar one, and one of the most familiar of his works is "The Gleaners," which hangs in the Louvre. It was painted in 1857, and it possesses the qualities for which that master is best known and most loved. This oil sketch was one of several preparatory pictures made for the ultimate canvas. Millet dedicated himself to the subject of French peasant life. He loved the country, and was particularly impressed by the sincerity and picturesqueness of the people who lived and worked laboriously on the land. He painted them with reverence and admiration, and not in the patronizing manner assumed by his forebears. As we look back, today, less than a century since this sketch was made, we can appreciate the fact that Millet was an innovator, that he widened greatly the possibilities of subject matter for the artist, that he pursued in his sentiments the democratic viewpoint which was to be expected in the new age of republicanism and democracy. Since his day, it has been common practice for artists to depict workers occupied with their daily tasks. While Millet depicted the peasantry, artists like Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec portrayed dancers, milliners, jockeys, circus performers, widening the subject possibility to include people of all classes and all vocations.

Introduction To Grandma

PERMIT ME TO introduce you to Grandma. She awaits to greet you as in her photograph, posed as I remember her best, a queenly figure, most gracious, most kindly; making you at home, winning your heart and confidence with her smile, with the light in her eyes, yet before all impressing you with a sense of her power, her knowledge and her wisdom. She ruled the old Sussex farm-house where she had cast her lot—cast it, as I shall show, in a strangely literal sense—as a queen might rule, or the duenna of a feudal castle when her lord was absent in Palestine on a crusade. But I think of her as a queen, who had left her throne to share her life with the fortunes of farming folk, to be mistress of ploughboys and milkmaids.

To a discerning student of character her portrait will explain much that would be too hard a task for me to express in words. So, to a student of hand-writing, her signature would count for more than many descriptive words of her character. She was beautiful: as may be discerned in the faded photograph, and despite the quaint little bonnet of the early Victorian days, side-curls, twisted with curious art, and the voluminous black silk gown, standing out a yard all round the shapely figure, of silk so stiff that it would stand by itself. . . .

Grandma accepted the adulation she attracted with a calm dignity, and serenely continued to devote all her time and tireless energy to the ruling of her little kingdom, bringing to bear on the problems of the house and farm, and the poor neighbours around, all the force of her cultured mind and dominating will, and fascinating everybody by her wit, her charm and her beauty. . . .

There was scarcely a minute of Grandma's day that could be spared for gossip.

Her life was devoted to her people and to the poor at her doors. Her intellect was of the highest; her discernment like a flash of light. She was a martinet, and she chastised with scorpions; but the milk of her human kindness watered all the Weald for miles around.—MARCUS WOODWARD, in "The Mistress of Stantons Farm." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Southern Harvest

The jade tile roof
And stucco walls
Glow with the burnished scarlet
Of peppers, strung for drying.
Along the patio
Rampant geraniums extend red blooms.
Beyond, a woman in a blue dress leans
Above a pile of green and yellow gourds
To which the sunlight clings.

H. GENEVIEVE METCALF

Amundsen Was a Virtuoso of Exploration

PEOPLE WHO EVER knew Amundsen always tell you first about his remarkable eyes. His long head and hooked nose gave him the look of an eagle, an effect which his imperial white moustache only accented. Yet his eyes were his most arresting feature. . .

He was a virtuoso of exploration, following to his goal with a singleness of purpose shared by a painter at work on a masterpiece or by a poet aware that he is writing something imperishable. Nothing but his work and his goal counted with Amundsen. . .

Having learned English late in life, Amundsen spoke our language with a strong accent. In the anecdotes that follow I shall not attempt to suggest his broken speech by distorted spellings, since printed dialect has a comic effect. There was nothing comic about Amundsen. To Americans his accent only sounded distinguished. . . .

About his past achievements he was very reticent. "There is nothing to tell," he would say. Yet during the many days of intimacy I passed with him he dropped several remarks about himself which I treasure in my memory.

One day he said: "I suppose my discovery of the South Pole will always be regarded by the public as the high point of my life—but not with me. My greatest achievement was the north-west passage in the *Gjoa*."

Then he related to me a miraculous incident of that passage, an episode that might have been taken from the sagas of the Norsemen. Skirting the Arctic Coast of America, the little *Gjoa* was caught in a gale and blizzard. Mountainous waves tossed the ship like a cork, visibility dropped to nothing, and the mariners could only drive ahead of the storm. Suddenly breakers were right under the bows as the *Gjoa* drifted upon a reef so close to the surface that the receding waves showed the rocks. Disaster seemed at hand, but just then an immense comber picked up the ship, lifted it across the reef and set it down safely on the other side.

As he finished this story, Amundsen said: "When it is darkest there is always light ahead." This was a favourite maxim of his, and he said it more than once during those desperate days when we were on the ice near the North Pole. Incidentally, the *Gjoa* is now in Golden Gate Park, the explorer's gift to the city of San Francisco.

Amundsen was always the explorer, never the mere adventurer. Hardship and peril were incidental to his aim of adding to the store of scientific knowledge.—From "Beyond Horizons," by LINCOLN ELLSWORTH, Copyright, 1937, 1938, by Doubleday Doran & Company, Inc. (London: Heinemann.)

"Master of the situation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ANY TRYING SITUATION which presents itself, one must obtain the ascendancy over the difficulty involved if one would rightly solve the problem.

Christian Science helps one to work out the complex problems of daily life, not in any haphazard, desultory manner, but according to absolute divine Principle and its invariable rules. In "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 265), "Whosoever understands a single rule in Science, and demonstrates its Principle according to rule, is master of the situation."

This statement presupposes some definite understanding of scientific mental healing, as well as a right moral and spiritual attitude of thought. By daily applying to the situation at hand what one already knows about the Science of being, one soon learns to demonstrate its Principle, and witnesses the victory of Truth over error in every instance. By way of illustration, let us take a statement based upon divine Principle, such as that given in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 60), where Mrs. Eddy writes, "Science saith to all manner of disease, 'Know that God is all-power and all-presence, and there is nothing beside Him;' and the sick are healed."

Let us apply this knowledge of the truth about God to situations calling themselves ill-health, untoward circumstances, unemployment, fear, danger, or limitation of any sort—all sick beliefs which come under the designation of "all manner of disease." Accepting the statement, "God is all-power and all-presence, and there is nothing beside Him," one cannot believe that sickness or any erroneous condition has power or place in His allness. Through truthful arguments and loving adherence to the Principle and rule of divine Science, one is able to reverse the material evidence of disease or discord. Fear subsides, strained conditions relax, and confidence in God's allness increases. As one is thus reassured of man's exemption from disease or danger, the body is resuscitated, health is restored, and erroneous conditions are similarly relieved.

Within the reach of every individual is the simple rule, called the Golden Rule, which Jesus gave to his followers, and which, when understood and applied, prepares human thought for that higher spiritual perception of Truth which heals "all manner of disease." The Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12), "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," applied to conduct pertaining to human rights, privileges, and relations, has mastered many unpleasant situations, healed wounded hearts, and reunited families and friends. Were it made the basis of all diplomatic relations among nations, inharmonious situations would yield to Principle, and peaceful conditions ensue.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" the question is asked (p. 337), "What is the Principle and rule of Christian Science?" In her answer, Mrs. Eddy says that Jesus "has spoken of them as the Golden Rule and its Principle, God who is Love." Because this rule is based upon divine Principle, Love, it embraces the fundamental precepts of all spiritual teaching. When the healing of sickness is approached in the spirit of Love, the situation is quickly mastered and health restored. The same is true of any other discordant situation presenting itself for healing. Love casts out covetousness, greed, malice, hatred, and injustice; it dissolves bitterness, perverseness, and harmful criticism. Nothing can withstand Love, which heals "all manner of disease," or gainsay its demonstrable proofs.

The Bible presents many examples of how the fundamental rules of righteous living and simple trust in God's "all-power and all-presence," lead to the mastery of ignoble characteristics, obstructive material conditions, oppression, and the various intrigues of mortal mind. Jacob, fleeing from the wrath of Esau, the brother whose birthright he had fraudulently obtained, struggled many years to gain the mastery over duplicity sufficiently to enable him to return to his brother and replace fear with love. Overcoming a material sense of life and substance, and realizing man's spiritual birthright, he approached his brother, saying (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God." What mastery of sense and self!

With unwavering confidence in God's power and presence, the shepherd boy, David, armed with only a sling and stone, obtained the mastery over the mighty giant, Goliath, arch enemy of the camp of Israel.

Christ Jesus had nothing material to aid him, yet he spiritually overcame the world, the flesh, and all evil. Claiming nothing for himself, he said (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Likewise, Mrs. Eddy, relying on God alone for guidance, was able to discern the spiritual import of the Scriptures, resolve its precepts and God's eternal laws into a system based upon Principle and rule, and give to this age Christian Science, whereby scientific mental healing is being demonstrated. Thus one may become "master of the situation," and witness the victory of Truth over error.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Situasjonens herre"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I EN HVILKEN som helst kritisk situasjon som måtte melde sig, må vi få bukt med den vanskelighet som er situasjonens egentlige årsak, hvis vi ønsker å løse problemet på rette måte.

Kristen Videnskap hjelper oss til å utarbeide det daglige livs innviklede problemer, ikke planløst, på lykke og fromme, men i overensstemmelse med det absolutte, guddommelige Prinsipp og dets uforanderlige regler. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 265) skriver Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap: "Hver den som forstår en eneste regel i Videnskapen og demonstrerer dens Prinsipp i overensstemmelse med regelen, er situasjonens herre."

Denne erklæring forutsetter en viss grad av håndgripelig og bestemt forståelse av videnskapelig mental helbredelse så vel som en riktig moralsk og åndelig tankeinnstilling. Ved at vi daglig i enhver forekommende situasjon anvender hvad vi allerede vet om tilværelsens Videnskap, lærer vi snart å demonstrere dens Prinsipp og får se bevis på Sannhetens seier over villfarelsen i hvert eneste tilfelle. La oss for å belyse forholdet ta for oss en erklæring som er basert på det guddommelige Prinsipp, som for eksempel den som finnes i "Tilbakeblikk og Innblikk" (s. 60) hvor Mrs. Eddy skriver: "Videnskapen sier til all slags sykdom, 'Vit at Gud er all-makt og alt-nærvær, og at der ikke er noget ved siden av Ham;' og de syke blir helbredet."

La oss anvende denne kunnskap om sannheten angående Gud på situasjoner som går under navn av dårlig helse, motgang, arbeidsløshet, frykt, fare eller begrensning av en hvilken som helst art—alle sammen syke forestillinger som kommer inn under betegnelsen "all sykdom og all skrøpelighet". Når vi godtar den erklæring: "Gud er all-makt og alt-nærvær, og der er intet ved siden av Ham", kan vi ikke tro at sykdom eller nogen som helst forkjert tilstand har makt eller plass i Hans allhet. Ved hjelp av sannferdige argumenter og ved i kjærlighet å holde fast ved guddommelig Videnskaps Prinsipp og regel, er vi i stand til å omstøte det materielle vidnesbyrd om sykdom eller disharmoni. Frykt legger sig, spente forhold avslappes og tillit til Guds allhet øker. Når vi på denne måte blir forvisset om at mennesket ikke kan være underkastet sykdom eller fare, får legemet ny kraft, sundhet gjenoprettes og forkjerte forhold vil på lignende måte rette på sig.

Der er en enkel regel som er innenfor ethvert menneskes rekkevidde og kalles den Gylne Regel. Det er den regel, som Jesus gav sine efterfølgere, og som, når den blir forstått og anvendt, forbereder den menneskelige tanke for den høiere åndelige erkjennelse av Sannheten, som helbreder "all sykdom og all skrøpelighet". Regelen lyder (Matteus 7:12): "Derfor, alt det I vil at menneskene skal gjøre imot eder, det skal også I gjøre mot dem." Når denne Gylne Regel er kommet til anvendelse ved behandling av ting som angår menneskenes rettigheter og privilegier og deres forhold til hverandre, har den fått bukt med mange ubehagelige situasjoner, helbredet sårede hjerter og gjenforenet familier og venner. Hvis den blev gjort til basis for alle diplomatiske forbindelser mellem nasjonene, vilde disharmoniske situasjoner vike for Prinsippet og fredelige forhold inntre.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* stilles det spørsmål (s. 337): "Hvad er Kristen Videnskaps Prinsipp og regel?" I sitt svar sier Mrs. Eddy at Jesus "har talt om dem som den Gylne Regel og dens Prinsipp, Gud, som er Kjærlighet". Fordi denne regel er basert på det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, omfatter den de grunnleggende forskrifter for all åndelig undervisning. Når vi går til helbredelsen av sykdom i Kjærlighetens ånd, blir vi hurtig herre over situasjonen og sundhet gjenoprettet. Det samme er tilfellet med en hvilken som helst annen disharmonisk situasjon som trenger å helbredes. Kjærlighet driver ut begjærlighet, griskhet, ondskapsfullhet, hat og urettferdighet; den opløser bitterhet, vrangvillighet og skadelig kritikk. Intet kan motstå Kjærligheten, som helbreder "all sykdom og all skrøpelighet", eller motsi dens demonstrerbare bevis.

Bibelen gir mange eksempler på hvorledes de grunnleggende regler for et rettskaffent liv og enkel tillit til Guds "all-makt og alt-nærvær", leder til herredømme over utiltalende karaktertrekk, hemmende materielle tilstander, undertrykkelse og det dødelige sinns forskjellige intriger. Jakob, som flyktet for sin bror Esau, hvis førstefødselsrett han på svikefull måte hadde tilvendt sig, kjempet i mange år for å vinne herredømme over falskhet i tilstrekkelig grad til å kunne vende tilbake til sin bror og la kjærlighet ta fryktens plass. Idet han overvant en materiell følelse av liv og substans og klart erkjente menneskets åndelige fødselsrett, nærmet han sig broren med disse ord (1. Mosebok 33:10): "Da jeg så ditt ansikt, var det som om jeg så Guds ansikt." Hvilket herredømme betegnet ikke dette over sansen og selvet!

Med urokkelig tillit til Guds makt og nærvær fikk gjætergutten David, utrustet med bare en slynge og en sten, bukt med den mektige kjempe, Goliat, Israels fylkings erkefiende.

Kristus Jesus hadde ikke nogen materielle hjelpemidler, og overvant allikevel åndelig verden, kjødet og alt ondt. Han påstod ikke at han selv kunde gjøre noget, og sa (Johannes 14:10): "Faderen, som blir i mig, han gjør sine gjerninger." Likeledes var Mrs. Eddy, som stolte helt på Gud og lot sig lede alene av Ham, i stand til å skjelne den åndelige betydning av den Hellige Skrift, utforme dens forskrifter og Guds evige lover i et system som er basert på Prinsipp og regel, og gi denne tidsalder Kristen Videnskap, ved hvilken videnskapelig, mental helbredelse blir demonstrert. På denne måte kan vi bli "situasjonens herre" og bli vidne til Sannhetens seier over villfarelsen.

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1939

Federal Aid to States; Is Favoritism Present?

Elliott sees U. S. revenue as stemming from entire country though concerns in North.

Bates believes New Deal is draining off wealth of the North and West to aid the South.

While Federal subsidies are unequally distributed among the States, in some cases to the advantage of the South over New England, yet Federal revenue for these subsidies is derived from taxes on corporations operating in all sections of the Nation, U. S. Representative George J. Bates (R.) of Salem, was reminded today.

Consequently to picture the distribution of Federal relief as an advantage by which the South has been able to reduce local taxes and induce industry to move from the North—as did Mr. Bates in the House of Representatives yesterday—is not to fully explain the economic conflicts of the two regions, declared William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University.

Mr. Bates charged that heavy taxes being levied against the industrial states of the North and East "by the New Deal" to be distributed as relief subsidies to the South and West threaten "the very source of the income of the whole Nation."

Absentee Ownership

But corporation taxes collected at the central offices in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts "does not mean that the assets are there," advised Mr. Elliott. The factories, the resources, and the economic wealth of these corporations are spread over the entire country, including the South and West. Consequently, he added, corporation taxes imposed basically come from the labor and wealth of these corporation units scattered throughout the country.

The question of absentee ownership or corporate control exercised by Northern industrial states over other parts of the country must be considered in explaining the statements by Mr. Bates that southern states have been able to reduce local taxes as a result of the Federal relief subsidies and thus induce industry to move from the North under tax exemption offers, declared Mr. Elliott.

Northern money has long controlled much industry in the South, and thus some subsidies collected by the Federal Government in the North and redistributed to the South went back to the source of origin, he explained. Augusta, Ga., for example, is sometimes referred to as the "overseers' capital."

North-South Conflict

Thus, while it is—as Mr. Bates charged—true that many Southern states do induce industry to locate there under the proffer of tax exemptions, it may be that in many cases northern capital supports these movements, Professor Elliott suggested.

Mr. Elliott defended in part the distribution of subsidies for relief in unequal proportion where the relief payments, grants in aid, could be used on projects of national wealth. The building of trunk roads through the South reacts to national advantage, he said.

The revival of the industrial migration issue is but the old story of 75 years' competition between the North and the South, with the former protesting against methods by which industry has been drawn away and the latter asserting that the enduring high tariffs and unequal freight rates have long brought prosperity to the North while the South became "economic problem number one" for the Nation, said Mr. Elliott.

The current controversy between the two regions, which undoubtedly promoted Mr. Bates to speak out in Congress as he did yesterday, is the textile wage issue and the change in WPA wages, Professor Elliott continued. The South is seeking to avert an order to establish a 32½ cent hourly minimum wage in the textile industry, sought by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews. And the North is disturbed by the new relief law which will establish in September the same wage scale for the North as for the South, effecting a substantial reduction for the former and a boost for the latter.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts said today one of the main functions of government under the present administration "is the redistribution of income."

"Under the New Deal we have had a tremendous wave of expenditure of public money in many states at the expense of impoverishing others," he said.

Mr. Bates contended that under the relief program and various power projects the Government's "redistribution of income, based on political pressure and not the national advantage," was "draining off the wealth of the more productive states of the North and West in favor of the South and some Western states."

Declaring industrial states were "carrying the tax burden," Mr. Bates said some states failed to tax their own people to meet relief and educational needs.

Relief Aid Examples

During 1933 and 1934, he added, the Federal Government paid 65 per cent of the total relief costs "but in some states in the South, state and local authorities contributed practically nothing."

As examples, said his statement, the Federal Government paid 96 per cent of relief costs in Alabama; 98 per cent in Louisiana; 95 per cent in Georgia; but in Connecticut only 34 per cent; Delaware, 34 per cent; New York, 49 per cent; and New Jersey, 55 per cent.

Asserting the Government depended for a major portion of its income on industrial states, Mr. Bates declared "'we expect the less fortunate states to be willing to help themselves and not have us carry the whole load and break down the Nation's entire economic structure."

Mr. Bates listed the internal revenue receipts from the states for the fiscal year 1938, exclusive of Social Security and Carriers Act taxes, and compared this figure with Federal grants and aid exclusive of loans. He also estimated the percentage of tax collections represented by the grants

They included: Mississippi paid the Treasury $5,178,000, received $41,775,000 in grants and aid, or 806 per cent of its payments to the Treasury.

"Vast Overpayments"

Other states listed included: Alabama, paid $12,000,000, received $37,680,000, or 312 per cent; Arkansas paid $6,323,000, received $43,202,000, or 683 per cent; Arizona paid $4,519,000, received $22,214,000, or 491 per cent.

Federal contributions to North and South Dakota, Mr. Bates said, were the highest of any states in proportion to the amounts they contributed to the Treasury. For South Dakota the figures were: Paid $1,425,000, received $43,257,000, or 3,035 per cent, and North Dakota paid $1,065,000, received $39,900,000, or 3,743 per cent.

Compared with "these vast overpayments," Mr. Bates said, "we find the following typical results in Northern and Western industrial states."

Massachusetts paid $158,889,000, received $100,654,000, or 63 per cent; Connecticut paid $82,734,000, received $27,812,000, or 33 per cen; Rhode Island paid $28,643,000, received $15,399,000, or 53 per cent; Illinois paid $414,298,000, received $172,501,000, or 41 per cent; and Ohio paid $287,289,000, received $165,072,000, or 56 per cent.

"The New Deal has felt impelled to make available Federal funds in certain backward areas through direct expenditure of public money," Mr. Bates said. "Probably the largest undertaking of this kind is the Tennessee Valley Authority."

Aiken Strawberry Becomes Favorite

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 26 (AP)—The hand that administers the laws in the Green Mountain State also has much to do with providing many a strawberry shortcake.

It's the hand of Republican Gov. George D. Aiken—a horticulturist—who is receiving good reports these days about the "everbearing" strawberry plant he developed and bred.

Governor Aiken, who dons a rakish cap and knickerbockers when he deserts the gubernatorial chair for a fling at his specialty, produced the plant some years ago by crossing the Howard 17, a standard New England berry, and a Superb, a fall bearing variety.

Radio Lecture Scheduled At Harvard for July 28

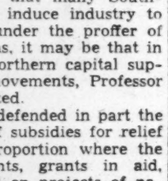
"International Radio as a New Force for World Education" will be the subject of a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, to be given by Walter S. Lemmon, founder of station W1XAL in Boston, in the New Lecture Hall of Harvard University, Friday, July 28, at 8 p. m.

Mr. Lemmon, a pioneer in shortwave radio broadcasting, established W1XAL in 1935 when shortwave broadcasting was in its infancy. Today the station holds a unique place in the field of educational broadcasting and regularly sends programs of peace and goodwill to foreign countries in the language of those Nations.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, with possibly a thundershower late this afternoon, late tonight or on Thursday; little change in temperature; gentle variable to moderate southeasterly and southerly winds, with moderate fog tonight.



For Central New England on Friday: Some probability of fair and not very warm weather.

Vermont: Thundershowers late tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight, followed by local thundershowers beginning late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Generally fair tonight, followed by local thundershowers Thursday; little change in temperature except cooler on the extreme east coast tonight; cooler Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southeast and south winds, increasing Thursday and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Thursday. Scattered showers Thursday and over south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	81	Minneapolis	71	78
Bermuda	80	85	New Orleans	75	89
Chicago	73		New York	71	90
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	73	87
Helena	63	90	Philadelphia	74	94
Kansas City	74		St. Louis	76	
Los Angeles	61	84	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	74		Washington	77	92

A—7:30 a. m. E.D.S.T. July 26.
B—Maximum July 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:36 p. m.; height, 9.7 ft.
Thursday, 9:16 a. m.; height, 8.4 ft.
Light all vehicles by 8:41 p. m.

Where Flood Control of Merrimack Valley Begins

By a Staff Photographer; Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Site Cleared, Tests Made for Earthern Dam in New Hampshire

Upper: Site of the proposed $7,883,000 Federal flood-control dam, at Franklin Falls, N. H., looking upstream through the beautiful Pemigewasset Valley. In the foreground is the dam site, cleared by United States Army engineers.

Center inset: Lieut. Charles S. Kuna, United States Army engineer, looks on as two aides chart the land at the dam site.

Lower: Scene taken in June, 1937, as Army engineers tested compaction of the earth prior to clearing the site.

Parole System Defended If in Nonpolitical Hands

The system of parole was defended today before a Special Massachusetts Investigating Commission by Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction of New York City and President of the American Prison Association.

At the same time, Mr. MacCormick emphasized that a parole system aids in reclaiming prisoners only if it is managed by a thoroughly honest and thoroughly non-political State Board. While conceding that "parolees are not angels," he said they are responsible for only one fifth of 1 per cent of the Nation's crimes.

The views of Mr. MacCormick served to strengthen the attitude of the Special Massachusetts Commission which in two recent reports to the Legislature upheld the system of paroling prisoners but declared the system has been "abused" by politically-minded Governors.

The hearing today was part of the Commission's continued effort to find a remedy for parole abuses. It already has recommended laws aimed at putting the spotlight of publicity on the parole and pardon activities of Governors.

Mr. McCormick told the investigators that there is no method releasing prisoners which affords so much protection to the public as parole. Under this system, the former prisoners are under the constant supervision of State agents. When released at the expiration of maximum sentences, they are subject to no supervision or checks thereafter, he pointed out.

One of the crucial factors in administration of parole, of course, is the sincerity, integrity, and ability of the parole agent, Commissioner MacCormick said. If the agent is interested only in the free trips he gets, he will not promote the rehabilitation of the former convict, Mr. MacCormick added, and if the Governor "trades" in paroles the men given their freedom will not be the most deserving.

The Commissioner's testimony was followed by that of Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who also favored continuation of the parole system, with an improved administration.

Youth Actually Finds Himself After 8 Days Lost in Wilds

SHERMAN, Maine, July 26 (AP)—An amazing tale of tenacious courage spilled today from the lips of a little boy, Donn Fendler, of Rye, N. Y., who literally found himself after being lost for eight days in the tangled underbrush of Maine's northern wilderness.

While an army of searchers scoured the steep, crevasse-scarred sides of lofty Mount Katahdin, Donn, a Boy Scout, wandered 35 miles from the peak on which he disappeared July 17, followed a brook and then a telephone line until finally he came last night to the first human habitation, the home of Nelson E. McMoarn, of Sherman, a guide.

Feeling Chipper

Today, after a refreshing night's sleep, he said he felt "fine." His first act was to call for "Uncle Nels"—the affectionate name he has given to Mr. McMoarn. Then he had a breakfast of toast and eggs.

He was so well that during the morning those at the McMoarn camp put Donn in one of two canoes and set off to meet his parents. The party paddled down the forest-lined East Branch of the Penobscot River toward Grindstone, 14 miles away, where the boy's mother was expected to be waiting. She had spent the night at nearby Stacyville after motoring from Bangor on being told of the lad's safety.

Donn then was to be taken in an ambulance to Bangor where his father is recuperating from an injury suffered in the search to find his son. He was so overcome when the lad telephoned him last night that he could only choke out the words: "I love you."

Donn wandered away from his father and his twin brother, Henry, in a thick cloud atop the mile-high mountain a week ago Monday After missing his father, he told the McMoarns, he started down the trail to find him but fell into a hole, scrambled out and wandered into the trackless tangle of underbrush.

Used Training

Using the nature lore he had been taught as a Boy Scout, he wandered until he reached a stream — Wassataquoik. "I followed downstream until I came to a telephone line. Then I followed that until I saw the river and the camps."

Donn told the McMoarns he thought yesterday was Sunday, and that he had prayed "until I was all worn out."

Not once did he lose his courage. Rain wet his matches and he tried vainly to put another feature of his Boy Scout training to use by making fire with sticks and stones. He saw two bears—"one of them so close I could have touched him."

He said he never heard any voices of the hundreds of searchers, but once heard a plane. He ate berries he found in the woods and drank from pools of water.

'Only God' Saved Son, Grateful Mother Says

STACYVILLE, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Mrs. Donald Fendler was convinced today that "only God and heaven brought my boy back safe to me."

Before retiring last night at a home in this tiny hamlet, only a few miles from the isloated sporting camp where Donn Fendler ended an eight-day 35-mile trek from Mount Katahdin's fog-drenched heights, Mrs. Fendler said:

"I'm the happiest mother in the world tonight. I thank God he's alive. I've had everybody's prayers, I think."

In the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaulieu, Mrs. Fender expressed her thanks to the press, the State Police, and "all the searchers." "I feel that the State of Maine is my home after all this," she declared.

Rail Separation Scheme Opposed By Directorate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 (AP)—Plans for the separation of the Providence and Worcester Railroad from the New Haven system and for independent operation of the road should be "vigorously opposed," the Board of Directors of the Company asserted yesterday in a statement to stockholders, issued by Walter A. Edwards, President.

Counsel for the Company, the stockholders were informed, will file with the Interstate Commerce Commission soon a brief explaining the Company's opposition.

The statement set forth the opinion that the Providence and Worcester is not a financial burden to the New Haven, as contended by many business leaders and Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, who are seeking independent operation by a separate corporation to guarantee railroad competition in Rhode Island and industrial growth in the State.

The Directors maintained that the New Haven lease of the Providence and Worcester should not be rejected in the plan for reorganization now before the I. C. C.

They said they had been advised by counsel that the I. C. C. lacks power to reject a lease in a plan for reorganization of a railroad unless the railroad is financially burdensome to the lessee and that no ruling short of a decision of the United States Supreme Court should be accepted "as establishing the contrary."

Site Cleared, Bids Due Aug. 9 For Huge Franklin Falls Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., July 26—Army engineers have established headquarters at the site of the Franklin Falls $7,883,000 Federal flood-control project, 100 men are busy cleaning off the land at the dam-site, and on Aug. 9 Army engineers will open bids for the construction of the earthen dam that is expected to be a major factor in the control of the flood waters of the Merrimack Valley.

Acting under authority granted to it by the New Hampshire Legislature, the Federal Government already has acquired land at the site of the dam and arrangements have been made for the purchase of the other required properties.

In order to give prospective bidders a better opportunity to examine the site, this particular part of the property has been cleaned free of trees, stumps, and undergrowth. Contractors from all over the country have been visiting it in the last few weeks.

Material Near at Hand

Lieut. Charles S. Kuna, Army Engineer in charge of the project, said practically all of the material needed for the dam is available on the property, with the clay necessary for the core to be found at Webster Lake, a short distance away.

Within a month after the closing date for bids the successful bidder is expected to have operations under way. The contract will simply cover the construction of the dam itself and while approximately 400 men are expected to be employed through the winter months, the peak of employment is looked for during the next two summers, when the pay roll may run to 1,000.

The rails of the Bristol line that runs through the site of the reservoir are being taken up, as the railroad has been abandoned. The public utilities must relocate their lines, but at Government expense The State will ultimately have to build about eight miles of new road to displace the Franklin-to-Bristol highway. For the time being the State will build the small section necessary to get around the dam while the balance will be constructed before the dam is completed.

May Establish New Village

While no definite plans have been made for the removal or reestablishment of the homes and business houses of the town of Hill, which lies within the reservoir area, it is expected that those who do not wish to remove to other communities will establish a new village on the new highway, high above the reservoir.

Arrangements for the purchase of all the property involved were made by the Federal Government some time ago. Payment has been made in cases where the property is needed at once, and title transferred to the Government.

The earthen type of construction is new in this part of the country, but it is considered by engineers to be ideally suited. It embraces the packing down under pressure of various types of soils with the core of the dam made of clay, to make it waterproof. Tests sections have already been made to meet the necessary requirements.

The normal flowage of the stream will be carried through pipes lying in the present river bed and running under the dam. They will be set in cement and cement pillars will run from this construction up to the control building on the top of the dam.

Lottery Fakers Said to Be Vying In Telling Jury

Today was "New England Day" at the Federal Government's lottery presentation before the Grand Jury. Police officers from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, were taken behind the closely guarded doors where United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon and his assistant, Jackson J. Holtz, say they are disclosing the fabric of a $20,000,000 fake lottery racket that ramified from the Pacific to the Atlantic and enmeshed those in both the lowest and highest walks of life.

In a brief meeting with the press, Mr. Holtz disclosed that local racketeers are outdoing one another in their disclosures to the jury, hoping thereby to gain a measure of immunity for themselves. Mr. Holtz also said it appeared likely there would be a number of women among the 70 persons or so he expects to see indicted.

Judges Call Creed In Court Inquiry

William C. Creed, Assistant Clerk in the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, who was named with Clerk John P. Connolly in Boston Bar Association charges that Mr. Connolly attempted to extort election campaign subscriptions from his employees, was called before the judges today. He came in from his summer home on the South Shore and was in conference with Judge Franklin T. Hammond for an hour.

Asked by newsmen if he intended to resign, as Mr. Connolly did, he replied, "No, I have done no wrong."

Negro Women Exhibit Art Work In Connection With Convention

A collection of art work valued at $150,000 went on exhibit at Symphony Hall today in connection with the twenty-first Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., being held in Boston this week. The work, done by outstanding women of the Negro race of this country, includes fine craft work, paintings and sculpture.

Among the outstanding women attending the convention are Mrs. Jennie R. Moton, National President of the organization, who is the widow of the former President of Tuskeegee Institute, who succeeded Booker T. Washington in that position. Mrs. Moton is finishing her first term and is a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Past National President, was one of the speakers yesterday She is one of the prominent Negro women of the country and was listed by Ida Tarbell a few years ago as one of the 10 outstanding American women; she received the Spingard Award in 1935, highest honor to be conferred on a Negro woman, and is President of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., and director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration at Washington.

Mrs. Addie Dickerson spoke at the session last night on the International Council of Women of the Darker Races, giving a history of the organization which was founded by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, and has in its ranks the outstanding Negro women of the country.

Yesucichi Kidike, of Japan, author of "The Negro in America," gave an address in this connection. Miss Jane Hunter, founder and president of the Phyllis Wheatley House Association of Cleveland, Ohio, is another prominent delegate. Mrs. Bertha Johnson, chairman of the Women in Business division of the association, presented a fine report of her work.

Secretary Gets Wire Business

Miss Mary A. Brennan of Dorchester, Mass., a quiet, able business secretary of 44 years' experience, whose hobbies are travel and music, is today the owner of a successful insulated wire and cable business at Boston, willed to her by her late employer, Frank M. Ferrin, of Newton, Mass.

The secretary inherited the business when Mr. Ferrin's will was filed yesterday in Middlesex Probate Court. She already knows a great deal about the business, for Mr. Ferrin paid tribute in his will to her and other employees who 'tin a large measure made it possible for me to develop a successful business."

But whether she will keep the business and operate it herself, or sell it, she has not yet decided, she said today. She was bequeathed also $5,000 and a life income from a $30,000 trust fund. Another trust fund of $400,000 was set up for Mr. Ferrin's wife, who was left the residual estate.

Fair Excursionists Sail From Boston

Looking over Boston today while the Anchor liner California pushed through the fog toward Boston, were about 150 World's Fair excursionists from Scotland who came up from New York by bus to meet the steamer—which sailed from that port last night. The party arrived at New York from Glasgow on Sunday and was at the Fair on Monday for "Glasgow Day"— at which Patrick J. Dollan, Lord Provost of the Scottish city, presented a silver tray to the Mayor of New York City.

The California was scheduled to sail from East Boston for Belfast and Glasgow at 3 p. m. today after picking up this group and about 75 other passengers here.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez." 2, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Fisherman's Wharf," with Bobby Breen, 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Bette Grable and Jackie Coogan.

Normandie—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeannette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young.

Keith Memorial—
"I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15. "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:40. Preview of "The Saint in London," featuring George Sanders and Sally Gray. 5:30 and 8:30. Also "Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 7 and 10.

Uptown—
"Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Also "The Movies March On." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Sweethearts," with Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Lawrence Olivier. Also "Trade Winds," with Joan Bennett and Fredric March.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland.

Trans-Lux—
"San Francisco," with Clark Gable and Jeannette MacDonald. 10:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "There's That Woman Again" featuring Melvyn Douglas, 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blind Alley," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Chester Morris. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "East Side of Heaven," with Joan Blondell, Bing Crosby and Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens and Gail Patrick. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

University—
Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Always Goodbye," with Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. 1:35, 5, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:49, 6:55, 10:01. Also "Lost Squadron." 11:10 a. m., 2:16, 5:22, 8:28.

South Station Theater—
"The New York World's Fair," "Popular Astronomy," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill story, "Lives in Peril," "How to Play Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker and Fay Holden. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal.

Radio—Page 10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

1. Overture to "Eurranthe" ..... Weber
2. Symphony No. 8 in F major, Op. 93 ..... Beethoven
   - I. Allegro vivace e con brio
   - II. Allegretto scherzando
   - III. Tempo di menuetto
   - IV. Allegro vivace

Interval

3. Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
   - a. Menuet from "Plaisir"
   - b. Musette from "Fêtes d'Hebé"
   - c. Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hebé"
4. Träumerei ..... Schumann
5. From "Faust" Ballet ..... Gounod
   - a. Valse b. Dance of Phryne
   - c. Bacchanale
6. Finale of "Dance of the Hours," from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Commonwealth Federal Band. Wm. Barrington-Sargent, conductor, 12 noon.

Hardy Film Among Incoming Movies

Incoming Films

"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," seventh in the series of Hardy pictures but the first of them to be directed by W. S. Van Dyke II, will come to the State and Orpheum Thursday. The cast includes a newcomer to the Hardy adventures, Helen Gilbert, as the schoolteacher with whom Andy is supposed to fall in love. This is her first picture. She was formerly a 'cello player in the M-G-M orchestra, according to the studio authorities, and she has aided in the production of the musical scores of films, including "Sweethearts," Jeanette MacDonald's and Nelson Eddy's picture of last winter.

Mickey Rooney, it goes without saying, continues as Andy, and Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, and Sara Haden will be among the players. The story goes back to the family home, telling of the adventures of Andy as a high school playwright, his proposal to his teacher to elope, and his father's difficulties with a pair of swindlers.

"They All Come Out," the second film on the bill, was made with the co-operation of the Department of Justice and is said to show for the first time on the screen views of Alcatraz Island. There is a story about five characters, two of whom are sent to prison at Atlanta, one to the industrial reform institution at Chillicothe, Ohio, another to the Federal institution at Springfield, Ohio, and a girl sent to Alderton, W. Va. Rita Johnson, Tom Neal, Bernard Nedell, and Edward Gargan are among the players.

* * *

'Bachelor Mother'

Preview showings will be held this evening at the Keith Memorial for "Bachelor Mother" and "The Saint in London," and both films will begin a regular run Thursday. "Bachelor Mother" is described as a farce with Ginger Rogers as a shopgirl who picks up an infant left on the steps of a foundling institution and is immediately mistaken for the child's mother. That is the beginning of a collection of complications which end with her marriage to the boss' son. The latter part is taken by David Niven. Among the others in the cast are Charles Coburn, Frank Albertson, E. E. Clive, and Ernest Truex. The film was directed by Garson Kanin.

"The Saint in London" is a mystery yarn produced in England and based on a story by Leslie Charteris called "The Million Pound Day." George Sanders, who appeared previously in "The Saint Strikes Back," heads the cast. Among the other players are Sally Gray, David Burns, Gordon McLeod, and Henry Oscar.

A third item on the program will be a new Vyvyan Donner Fashion Forecast.

* * *

Cagney & Raft

James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die" will head the bill at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. The story is one of political racketeering and prison life, with Mr. Cagney as a reporter who was framed, and Mr. Raft as a gangster. A novel of the same name by Jerome Odlum, former Minneapolis newspaperman, furnished the material for the plot. Among the players are Jane Bryan, George Bancroft, Maxie Rosenbloom, Stanley Ridges, Alan Baxter, Victor Jory, John Wray, and Edward Pawley.

"Night Work," which is the other feature film on the bill, is the second in a series about the Fitch family. Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland, and Donald O'Connor have the chief parts.

* * *

'Hell's Kitchen'

Two first-run films are scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. "Hell's Kitchen" has the "Dead End" Kids with Stanley Fields, Margaret Lindsay, and Ronald Reagan in a melodrama about a shelter home for boys and a racketeer who recognizes himself as a similar youngster who has developed further in a career of crime. The "Dead End" Kids are said to be more sympathetically presented than in some of their previous films.

"Million Dollar Legs," the second feature, is a college yarn with a background of sports. Betty Grable, John Hartley, Donald O'Connor, and Jackie Coogan are among the players.

* * *

Back to 'The Champ'

At the Trans-Lux starting Friday there will be a double bill, including "The Champ," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper, and "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds. The former film, which goes back to 1931, may be recalled as the story of the pugilist trying to make a come-back. "Youth Takes a Fling" is a comparatively recent picture, but it has been seen previously in Boston. The cast includes Frank Jenks, Dorothea Kent, Isabel Jeans, Virginia Grey, and Grant Mitchell. The program will be rounded out with newsreels.

* * *

Cambridge Revivals

"The River," "People of the Cumberland," and Chaplin's "The Rink" and "Easy Street," will be shown by the Holyoke Bookshop this evening at Cantabrigia Hall, Cambridge. Performances will be given at 6:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Mickey Rooney

In "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Bridge for Barrington

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—A House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee has approved a bill authorizing construction of a bridge over the Warren River at Barrington, R. I.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 27

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Thundershowers and Hail Fail To Stop New England Drought

Although an inch of rain fell yesterday in Framingham, and scattered thundershowers elsewhere did something to moisten the surface of the ground parched by the drought, experts declared that a good soaking rain for a day or two is still needed to penetrate the soil and reach the roots of vegetables and crops. Continued extreme dryness in large sections of the Northeastern States resulted in still further precautions against forest fires, too.

In Medfield, Sherborn, Framingham and adjoining communities yesterday, the brief downpour was accompanied by much thunder and lightning and by a heavy fall of hailstones "as large as golf balls." These perforated the wings of two airplanes at the Framingham flying field, and broke about 3,000 window panes in Framingham alone.

A boom in the glass business developed today also in Sherborn, Natick and Medfield. In the latter some automobile owners pointed ruefully at holes in the tops of roadsters and touring cars. A light airplane, which was forced down by the storm in Medfield, was able to continue its journey from a Pennsylvania airport to the East Boston field later in the evening.

Although children waded knee-deep in some Norwood streets last night the drenching rain did not succeed in extinguishing the fire in Purgatory Swamp peat bog, close to U. S. Route 1, there. Despite all efforts to check it the fire has been burning over 50 acres since Sunday. The smoke has been so thick at times that flares have been placed along the edge of the highway to guide motorists.

Numbers of forest fires throughout the Northeastern States have been brought under control during the past 24 hours, but some are still raging. On Long Island six were reported to be well in hand now. In New Jersey 13 were said to be extinguished last night while two were still burning. The Pennsylvania Forests Bureau reported that 200 fires had been handled in that Commonwealth since July 1. In New Hampshire, State Forester John H. Foster declared that forest fire conditions were becoming critical with continued lack of rain. Several trails to the summit of Mount Monadnock, and some State reservations have been closed, at the height of the remunerative tourist season in the State, in order to lessen the possibility of fires caused through carelessness.

In Massachusetts a slash fire in the Quabbin Reservoir Project area got out of control yesterday and it was several hours before more than 150 men were able to extinguish it.

In Rhode Island and most of Maine and Vermont drought conditions were not so severe.

Reports from West Virginia this morning stated that cut hay has been left in the fields for a fortnight now because of continued soaking rains.

Meanwhile, as farmers hoped for more moisture inland, there was an excess of it in the off-shore air along Massachusetts coasts as a thick fog prevailed for the third consecutive day.

As some mills in different parts of New England were being compelled to shut down or use auxiliary power because of water power shortage, Whitney M. Frye of Wilton, N. H., voluntarily gave up his mill power and opened Burton Pond gates into Gaerwin Falls Reservoir so as to maintain the town's water supply.

The Boston Weather Bureau repeated its almost daily forecast this afternoon of "continued fair, with possible thundershowers late this afternoon, tonight or tomorrow. Little change in temperature."

Sales Tax Defeat Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

tax on incomes is the Governor's program calling for a cigarette tax, increased gasoline taxation, a boost in the income tax rates and reduction of the income tax exemptions, plus the increased surtax, liquor and dog race taxes, and several other taxes. The Governor's program, like the sales tax, still remains in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and to date a major portion of it looks as hopeless of passage as the sales tax.

Democratic members are still clinging to their oft-mentioned proposals for a tax on intangible personal property and a state lottery. The measures have not gained even lukewarm Republican support.

Under another proposal, first advanced by the Boston Central Labor Union, but not yet taken seriously by the Legislature, a wage tax would be saddled upon workers and employers.

Furthermore, still rattling around in the Legislature is a proposal to adopt increased liquor and dog racing taxes, a cigarette tax, and a 10 or 15 per cent surtax to reduce the net load on the cities and towns to approximately $10,000,000. Some members have indicated that this amount might be funded over a period of five years to lighten the annual load.

Then again the Legislature might duck all new taxation and saddle a $30,000,000 State Tax on the cities and towns. The net burden would be reduced to approximately $20,000,000 through the recent distribution of $9,600,000 to the cities and towns from the highway fund. But all legislative leaders are attempting to avoid such a move, inasmuch as this would boost local tax rates in some cases to prohibitive levels.

Callahan

(Continued from Page 1)

charges against Mr. Callahan had been heard.

These two charges were chiefly concerned with the Commissioner's contracts for removing trees at prices ranging from $25 to $100 per tree. Testimony from private concerns and others indicated that trees had been removed elsewhere for considerably less.

Other witnesses testified Mr. Callahan had shown favoritism in granting contracts and had not invited qualified firms to bid.

Testimony and evidence on these two charges was considered sufficient by Governor Saltonstall to ask for Mr. Callahan's removal without hearing the remaining 12 charges levelled by the Special Investigating Commission, which was named by the Governor following an order approving the investigation voted by the Legislature early this session.

Those named to the Commission were: Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; John L. Hurley, former Assistant Attorney General, and Henry L. Shattuck, member of Boston's City Council. All three are prominent in Republican circles.

Mr. Callahan was named to the public Works position by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1933. In political circles he has been known as a protege of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, who opposed his removal today.

Mr. Coakley, incensed at the removal, condemned it as "worse partisanship than Jim Curley ever showed."

He asserted that Councilors Lindsay, Hastings and Nelson all pleaded for delay of a few days to allow Mr. Callahan opportunity to come before the Council. He said this was opposed by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who presided at the Council meeting.

Councillor Hastings of Springfield, in a lengthy statement, asserted that the Commissioner had spent $10,000,000 in his district, and he believed the money was wisely expended and to the benefit of communities hard hit by the high wind and accompanying floods.

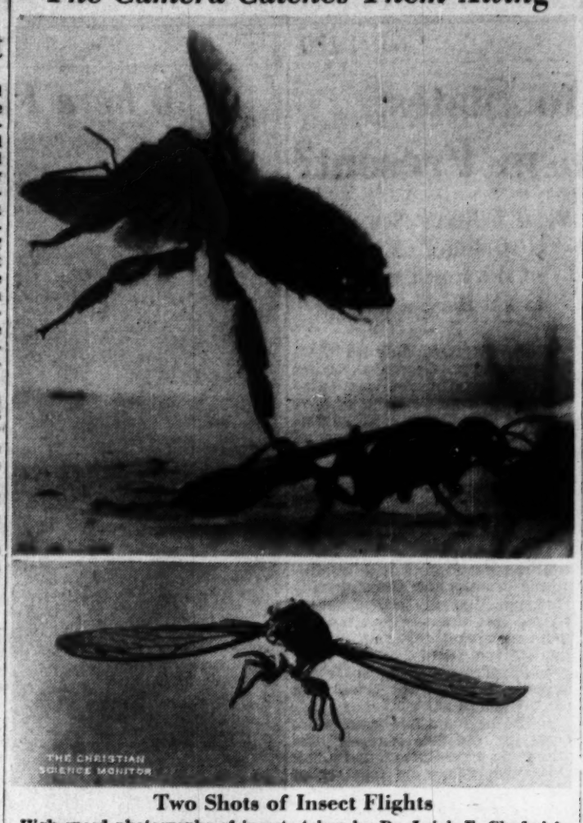
Commissioner Callahan himself, in letters sent to Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who presides at Council sessions, and to each of the individual Councilors, pleaded for opportunity to be heard.

He asserted he believed he had a legal case against the three-member special commission that brought the charges against him, but preferred to vindicate himself before the Council.

In the meantime today, former Gov. Charles F. Hurley—who, it had been reported, cut short a visit to Ireland so he could return and aid Mr. Callahan—informed newspapermen on his arrival here that he would not go to Governor Saltonstall's office unless invited.

At the Governor's office it was learned the former Governor had notified Governor Saltonstall of his willingness to appear if he could aid in making the facts known.

The Camera Catches Them Awing



Two Shots of Insect Flights

High speed photographs of insects taken by Dr. Leigh E. Chadwick of Harvard Biological Laboratories using the high-speed photography techniques of Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The top picture shows a bumblebee taking off for a flight, hind leg giving parting kick to ground. Wing speed here is about 240 per second. A wasp is at rest at the lower right. Exposure was 1/25,000 of a second. The lower shows a cicada flying toward camera, wings beating about 45 times a second. Wings are about midway in downstroke.

Drosophila F. Fly Wins Out In a Race of the Insect Wings

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Using the high speed camera and timing and observing the beat of insect wings, so far clocked up to about 350 per second, Dr. Leigh E. Chadwick of the Harvard Biological Laboratories has begun investigations of the processes involved in such rapid physical exercise which has no counterpart among mammalian animals.

The studies have been made possible through use of the highly perfected stroboscopic and high-speed photographic techniques of Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Using Professor Edgerton's high-speed camera, Dr. Chadwick has made some of the most interesting photographs ever obtained of insects in flight. With the accurately controlled electrical stroboscope, a flashing light turning on and off thousands of times per second if necessary, yet easily "tuned" to greater or lesser speeds, Dr. Chadwick has watched the motions of insect wings. Using the stroboscope the action can be stopped altogether for the naked eye, or made to appear in slow motion, or even reverse.

One of the most important of Dr. Chadwick's findings is that there are considerable variations in the rate of wing beat in a species of insects, with the rate changing from individual to individual, and with alternations in the external physical conditions. There has been considerable discussion among natural scientists as to whether the rate of wing beat did vary in this manner, but no conclusive proof before now.

In the case of his most useful insect subject, the Drosophila, small fruit fly, Dr. Chadwick found that individual flies would vary in wing speed from a maximum of about 9,000 beats a minute to perhaps 13,000 under normal conditions. With greater temperatures, the fruit fly's wings move faster, increasing the beat from about 6,000 strokes a minute at 10 degrees Centigrade, to about 12,000 or more strokes a minute at about 29 degrees Centigrade. With decreased atmospheric pressures, such as would be encountered high above ground, the fruit fly wing beat may increase as much as 50 beats a second.

Further, an individual fly will tire after a long flight, and his wing beat may drop from a maximum of 12,000 beats per minute to about 6,000 beats, even at high temperatures.

Drosophila, Dr. Chadwick found, can give in the neighborhood of two to three hundred thousand beats before stopping from exhaustion.

Dr. Chadwick observed the wing motion of flies, bees, wasps, butterflies and moths, dragon flies, ciccadas, grasshoppers, and ant lions. Associated with Dr. Chadwick in the experiments have been Carroll M. Williams, Darcy Gilmour, and O. P. Pearson, research studepts at the Harvard Laboratory.

The extraordinary nature of the wing-rates is indicated by a comparison with high-frequency physical exercises of other animal forms: among human beings, high-speed trumpet tonguing is at a rate of about 10 per second, and a fast one-finger piano trill about 10 per second; a scratching mouse achieves a leg motion of about 20 per second; a sea-gull's wings vibrate at about 15 beats per second; and a hummingbird's wings at about 50 per second.

New Esplanade Shell Seats 150

(Continued from Page 1)

new, 350 deep and 220 wide. The axis of the shell will be shifted four or five degrees to permit this expansion in the seating area.

Reflectors Give Depth

Another feature of the shell, according to the architect and contractor, will be the use of reflectors giving an indirect light and giving the illusion of lifting the musicians out against the background.

Beneath the stage is projected a shower and locker room for the musicians.

The ceremonial today was guaranteed a gallery. At the conclusion of the last Children's Concert by Conductor Arthur Fiedler, children and parents swarmed to the rear of the shell where Attorney General Paul A. Dever and other officials had assembled.

To Mr. Dever went the honor of turning the first spade of earth as he discovered the Hatch bequest "lying idle," appointed trustees and fulfilled the requirements of a fitting memorial laid down by the testator, Miss Maria E. Hatch of Boston.

When she passed on in 1926 she established a trust fund in the sum of $300,000 which she designated as for a memorial to her brother, Edward. Mr. Hatch, according to Mr. Hickey, was an auctioneer and real estate dealer in Boston, who passed on several years before his sister decided upon the memorial.

Present also were Mr. Shaw, the architect; Thomas B. and Daniel G. O'Connor, contractors; John Burke and William J. Hickey, Jr., trustees of the Hatch Fund; Dr. William R. Barss, acoustic consultant; Charles W. Spalding, assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Capt. Thomas J. Kelleher of the Lower Basin Division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Leo H. Leary Is Appointed Judge

Leo H. Leary, former South Boston Democrat, Harvard graduate and Boston attorney, today was appointed Judge of the South Boston Municipal Court by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Governor's Council.

Mr. Leary's appointment was unexpected in political circles, his name not having been included among those thought to be considered for the post which pays $4,200 a year. He is a former member of the Public Utilities Commission, serving from 1933 to 1938; he was not reappointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley last year.

Mr. Leary graduated from Harvard in 1905 and from Harvard Law School in 1908. For many years he resided in South Boston but is now located in Brookline. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the Clover Club and the 101st Infantry Associates. He is associated with Anthony J. Doherty and John J. Walsh, Boston attorneys.

Rise Announced In Cream Prices

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26 (AP) State Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham has announced that both producer and retail cream prices would be increased on Aug. 1. Drought conditions were held responsible in part for the increase.

Prices to consumers for half pints of light cream will be raised one cent to 15 cents, and the increase on medium and heavy cream will be two cents per half pint to 19 and 22 cents respectively.

Fog Plays Tag With Fishermen For Third Day

Shipping played tag with heavy fog for the third consecutive day today. Five ships went ashore but floated off without assistance. When the ships are "it" the fog rolls away long enough to let the ships make port. Hundreds of passengers have been delayed in reaching their destinations since the fog was "it" late Sunday night.

Today it hampered fishing vessels. Seven steam trawlers were due at the Boston Fish Pier. They got there all right, too, but from one to three hours behind the time they had been expected.

Veteran fishermen said the fog was the thickest they had witnessed in 35 years of fishing operations. The Boston trawler, Boston College, went ashore on Spectacle Island, while coming into port, but floated off unaided and undamaged. An unidentified vessel did the same thing at the same place. When lightkeeper F. C. Bohn at Spectacle Island heard the signals of the vessels, he waded into the sea, waist deep, to warn the boats against two large rocks near the light. Another motorboat went ashore on Governor's Island but was floated at high tide.

The passenger liner Boston arrived in port at 9:30 a. m., from New York, delayed about two hours by the fog. The Berkshire, with passengers from Philadelphia, the freighters City of Atlanta from Savannah via New York and the Juniata from Norfolk, were all held at the Cape Cod Canal, until 9 a. m., en route to Boston.

The Anchor liner California, due from New York, to load passengers for Glasgow, was delayed by fog, as well as other vessels seeking to enter port.

Theater Hearing To Be Reopened

Residents in Brookline near the proposed site of the new motion picture theater to be erected on Chestnut Hill Avenue adjacent to Beacon Street have begun a drive against issuance of the license.

Opposition at the required public hearing recently was nil because it was believed the New England Theaters, Inc., applicants, would build on the portion of the lot in the neighboring city of Boston in event the permit was denied by Brookline Selectmen.

Word of changing sentiment has led the Selectmen to announce a second hearing at their meeting Monday, Sept. 18, after which action will be taken on the application.

Meanwhile the Selectmen have ordered a study to determine what changes in property valuations would occur if the theater was built and a survey of resultant effects on vehicle traffic.

M. D. C. Highways To Get State Aid

Senators from outside Greater Boston who attempted to block a $500,000 appropriation for maintenance of boulevards in the Metropolitan District, failed today when a vote of 15 to 15 was recorded.

Both Republican and Democratic Senators from the Boston area approved the appropriation—to be made from the highway fund raised by the gasoline tax—pointing out that boulevards in question are used as part of the State highway system.

Callahan Heads 'El' Probe?

Timothy F. Callahan, a Boston lawyer, will conduct the investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway ordered Saturday by Mayor Maurice Tobin and the Boston Finance Commission, it was reliably reported today.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Music"	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey: music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Roy Chapman Andrews	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform':	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 informal discussion	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	"20th Century Music"	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy: music	swing recordings	dramatic skwetch	"20th Century Music"	Langworth Carolers
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	Goldman Band concert	The Gauchos
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman interviews	vocalists; comedy	Goldman Band concert	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00 "Bulldog Drum-	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"What's My Name": quiz	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 mond": drama	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert:	"Idea Mart" variety	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music: so-	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-	program	ties program	loists; quartet	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	California Ramblers
10:30 Rep. Ditter, Pa.	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	livan, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Lyle Stanton's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sports: weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Shep Field's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Shep Field's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly, sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilton House"	"Originalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry Congress	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Gloom Chasers"	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News: Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Words and Music"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Book Reviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob": sk.	Concert Orchestra	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 "Your Family": sk	Light Opera Selections:	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sport comment	Soprano recital
2:45 "Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra:	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Ralph Blane, tenor	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 String ensemble	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 Organ recital	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Varieties"	"Rhythm Auction": va-	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 "Penrod and Sam"	rieties program; news	"Midstream": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Or.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Or.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Reveries	Fred Hoey: music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Roy Chapman Andrews	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Meineck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Laymen Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Duke Ellington's Or.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Jim Lewis's Orchestra
7:45 Bosnik's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Or.	Leighton Noble's Orch.	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour: Carmen	"Twentieth Century	Federal Housing talk
8:15 Musical Weekly	Concert Internationale	Miranda; Erin O'Brien	Serenade"	Gordon Country Choir
8:30 "Serenade for	"It's Up to You": Dale	Moore; Alice Marble;	"The First Offender":	"Mother's Musical Al-
8:45 Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	Lou Holtz; orchestra	dramatization	bum"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	phony Or.; Hans Kind-	"A Trip to Chinatown"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	ler, conductor; Enya	America's Lost Plays;	"Sinfonietta" with Al-	"Smilin' Thru"
9:45 teur hour	Gonzalez, soprano	"A Trip to Chinatown"	fred Wallenstein	"Smilin' Thru"
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	John Steele, news	Julie Wintz' Orch.
10:15 Festival: drama	series	Count Solito de Solis,	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
10:30 "Viewpoints"	"Concert Salon"	pianist; Franchot Tone;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	"Concert Salon"	10:30 "Viewpoints"	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Martin Deane's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: sports: weather	News Service	loists	Tom Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Planetarium speaker	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 "Mars on View"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 Jack Jenny's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

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1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

No Saturday performances during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Francis LEDERER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-8200
Evgs. at 9—$1.10-3.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. Pl'n. 6-8790
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KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-4200
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Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably for no better reason than the fact that one of our male constituents stopped by our desk recently and informed us in a very superior manner that women should never discuss men's clothing . . . we feel like going in for men's wear today!

Summer theatering and rooftop dancing have made us realize only too well that there are far too few months in the year when a man can turn himself out in anything but black for evening. We mean that the white dinner jackets that men wear at this time of the year are indeed flattering to their particular style of beauty . . . especially if they have acquired themselves a nice deep tan by way of contrast. However, it isn't essential that your husband look like a great outdoors man in order to wear white, by any means. We merely mention it as of casual interest; or something. And along with it we call your attention to the ties and matching cummerbunds one sees around . . . in navy blue and maroon, for instance. A nice change from the usual monotony of black tie. And the cummerbund (which if you're a bit quizzical, is a wide draped belt that's on the sash idea) is really quite popular now that men have finally realized that nobody expects them to get up and go into a Spanish dance just because they're wearing one, as they seem to when they first put in their appearance a few years back. And if your husband is none too sure of what he likes . . . to say nothing of that which is absolutely not only correct, but that which is being worn so he won't feel he's exactly trying things out for the manufacturer . . . then we suggest that he try a shop that's known for its discriminating taste. Like Brooks Brothers, for instance. At the corner of Newbury and Berkeley Streets in Boston; which is right near the Ritz, you know. And as far as prices are concerned, you can get one of these smart dinner jackets we've been telling you about, in cotton and rayon, for a matter of something like $12.50 or so.

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Consolidation Of Three Stores

Although it'll prabably take us some little time to get used to the idea, we do suppose that the consolidation of three of Thayer McNeil's shops into one store is really going to be the better way after all. Because it must mean a lot of extra work and so forth, just seeing that the store nearest you is as equipped as the one away from you. Or something like that. Anyhow, as you perhaps have found out by this time, the Coolidge Corner shop is no more, and as of the first of August the Boylston Street shop will close, too. But we're told that you'll find most of the personnel you've been used to in these two shops down at the usual 47 Temple Place address. The Wellesley Square shop still carries on . . . so remember these two addresses for your shoes and accessories from now on.

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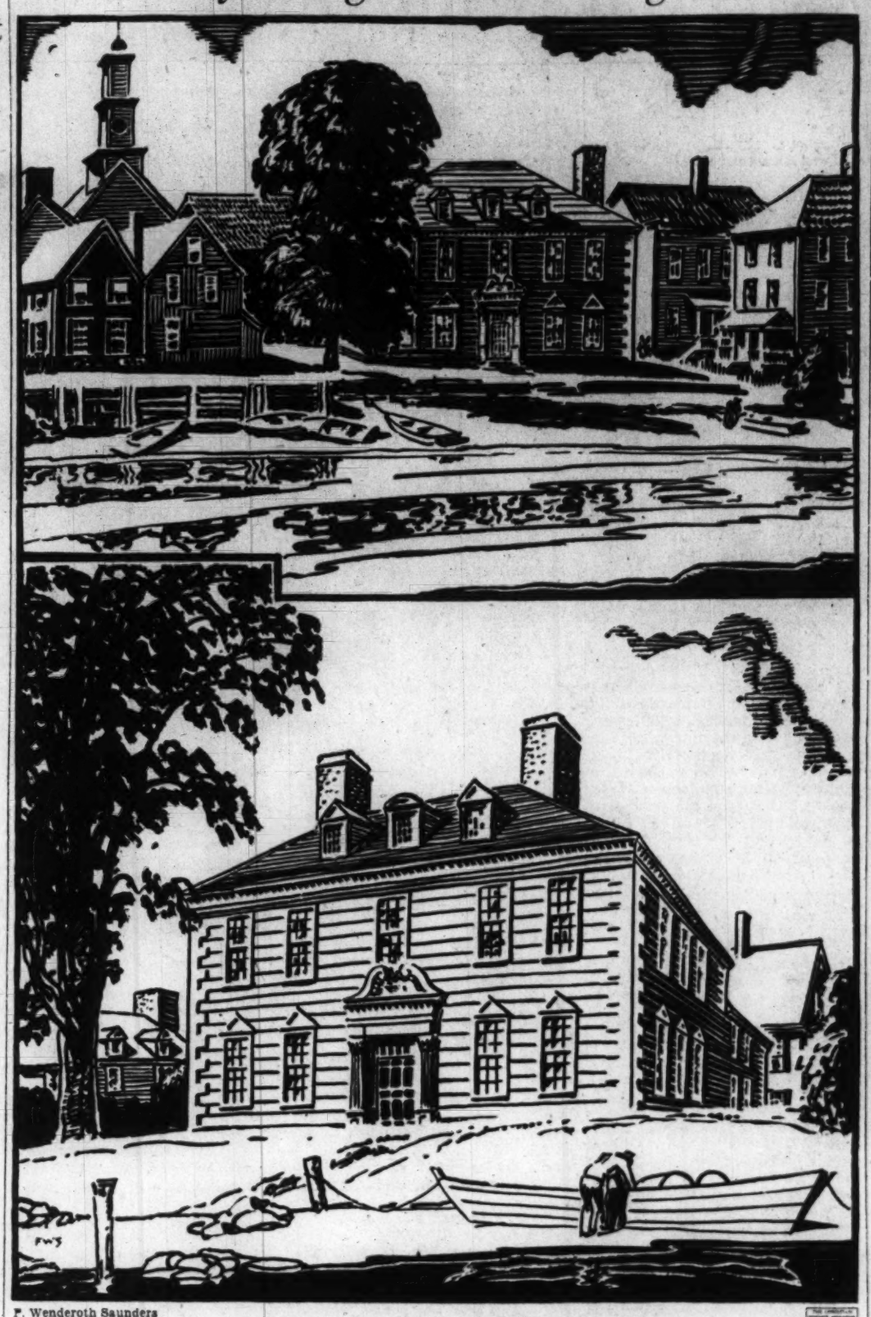
Black Is Still A Favorite Color

Although you may be one of those people who insist that you like pastel shades in the summer months, the fact still remains that black is a favorite color and one that looks cool and smart. And occasionally it gives you a little more of a dressed up feeling to be able to trot off to town for lunch or a dinner date, all garbed out in a black jersey frock. Rayon, for $7.95 from Plotkin Brothers, at 364 Boylston Street. And a dress you can keep in your wardrobe from now on, and wear under your fur jacket. There seems to be some kind of graceful drapery on the frock from the interesting neckline (low V) to the skirt. With a little thrown in at the puff of the short sleeves. You can of course relieve the monotony of black (if you feel that way about it) with a flower that will match your gloves . . . or perhaps some of that new huge junk jewelry in gold that is just beginning to take possession of some of the better shops!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Early Georgian in New England



P. Wenderoth Saunders

Portsmouth of an Older Day

Above: A view of the waterfront in Portsmouth, N. H., with the famous Wentworth-Gardner house in the center. Lower: A detailed view of the Wentworth-Gardner house, built in 1760.

Nahant Estates Thronged With Garden Day Visitors

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although fog rising from the ocean cut off the expansive views from many of the estates in Nahant yesterday afternoon, the annual garden day nevertheless brought out a large number of visitors who enjoyed the flowers and pleasant social gatherings on the grounds of a dozen estates in this "homey" and delightful summer colony of the North Shore.

After visitors had viewed the gardens, most of them terraced high above the rocky sea coast, guests gathered for a garden party at "Morningside," home of Mrs. Burton Lewis Gale. Assisting in serving tea in the garden were the charming twins, the Misses Anna and Clementine Hobbs and Miss Melora Hobbs, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs of Nahant and Brookline; Mrs. Robert Cobb Myers, daughter of Mrs. Gale; Miss Priscilla Hall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Cooley Hall of Nahant and Chestnut Hill; Miss Eleanor Motley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lothrop Motley of Nahant and Beacon Street.

Following serving of refreshments, Mrs. Gale, who is President of the Nahant Garden Club, called members together to plan a drive for the extermination of rag weed in that vicinity. Hostesses who opened their gardens for the afternoon were Mrs. Archibald Blanchard; Mrs. Arthur L. Devens, Mrs. Dudley B. Fay, Mrs. Francis C. Hall, Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs, Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, Mrs. Herbert F. Otis, Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman, Mrs. Ada B. Williams, Mrs. Wallace Williams and Mrs. Fred A. Wilson.

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Marblehead Garden Party

A large number of North Shore residents who are interested in the restoration of the historic Lee Mansion, which is now the home of the Marblehead Historical Society, are planning to attend the garden party to be held at the Peach's Point estate of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield next Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the ancient house's restoration.

Tyrolean players and singers in native costumes will help entertain guests, but the greatest attraction will be the beautiful gardens, especially the rose garden which recently was awarded the silver medal offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, also the rock garden and a new garden decorated with quaint Chinese figures reminiscent of old Salem days when the clipper ships sailed past Peach's Point from China on their way to the nearby maritime center. Opportunity also will be given for guests to inspect the unusual collection of antique furniture with which Mr. and Mrs. Crowninshield have furnished their summer home.

Mrs. Crowninshield heads the committee which already has started restoration work on the old Lee mansion. Members of the committee are Mr. William T. Aldrich, Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, Mrs. Henry H. Benkard, Miss Edith G. Fabens, Mrs. Rupert W. Jaques and Miss Hannah Tutt.

Handicraft Display

Mr. and Mrs. Average Public will be initiated into the intricacies of arts and crafts work at Red Men's Hall in Rockport from 3 to 6 p. m. tomorrow and may gain some first-hand knowledge of the work being done at the summer school of handicrafts. Many summer residents have been taking up as a hobby the making of pottery, leaded glass, bookbinding, wood carving, jewelry, block printing, furniture decoration and textile construction under the direction of Miss Lillian Phillips. Interesting work will be displayed and methods demonstrated Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Roosevelts and du Ponts

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont, summer residents of Northeast Harbor, Maine, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who arrived today to visit Mrs. Roosevelt's parents.

Truce Is Reached In Textile Strike At Cocheco Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, N. H., July 26—A two-day "holiday," called by the Dover Independent Textile Workers Union among 989 of the 1,200 workers at the Cocheco plant of the Pacific Mills Corporation here, ended this morning as a result of truce reached late Monday night.

The company, conferees said, had agreed to hire only local workers at the Cocheco plant, thus agreeing to one of the demands of the Independent Union, which is headed by City Tax Collector George E. Sherry. The company also agreed to employ a neutral firm of mill accountants to study rayon and cotton production and labor costs and report to the opposing sides. This resulted from the Union's contention the workers were being paid on a schedule for cotton manufacture while working on rayon, which, the Union asserted, called for a higher wage.

The "holiday," which differs from a strike in that the Union members remain away from the plant and do not engage in picketing, would have been called off after a single day, but the conference ended at too late an hour to notify the workers to return yesterday morning.

Sandown Church Opened to Public

An old New England church in Sandown, New Hampshire, will be open to public inspection on Sunday, Aug. 13, in keeping with an annual custom of the Old Meeting House Historical Association of Sandown.

The meeting house retains such original features as slave pens, deacon's pew, exquisite paneling, high pulpit of old growth pine, and thousand-paned windows.

Berkshire Eagle Marks 150 Years

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26 (AP)—The Berkshire County Eagle marks its 150th anniversary today with a 72-page rotogravure edition designed to cover pictorially the past and present of the Berkshire area.

The Eagle, an evening daily with a circulation of 21,000 published in Pittsfield, traces its history of continuous publication back to the Western Star, a weekly first published at Stockbridge in 1789, which moved in 1842 to Pittsfield and in 1852 became the Berkshire County Eagle.

Kelton B. Miller, present publisher, purchased the paper in 1891 and converted it into a daily in May of the following year. The Eagle has been a member of the Associated Press since the latter's reorganization in 1900, when Mr. Miller served as a member of the original board of incorporators.

Latest in Liners Nears Completion

Finishing touches are being put on the new $4,000,000 fire-proof, sink-proof, passenger-cargo liner, Cristobal, at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the last of the trio of ultra-modern liners built for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line for service in the New York-Haiti-Canal Zone run.

These ships are the first to be built that embody every modern device for safety that is favored by Government officials. All new ships are obliged to comply with safety regulations ad equipment, but these were given many others.

Capt. W. J. Murphy, who formerly commanded the Company's freighter, Buenaventura, and its old passenger liner, Cristobal, is to be the skipper of the new Cristobal, which is now due to sail from New York Aug. 17, on her initial voyage. The Cristobal, and her sister ships, the Panama and the Ancon, are of 10,000 tons each, and each has accommodations for 210 passengers in luxurious appointed staterooms.

Court Overrules Revere Board Ban

Assailing the action of the Revere Board of Health as a "typical case of tyranny on the part of local administrative officials," Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Judicial Court has overruled the Board's refusal to grant a license to D. Joseph Murray, Revere mortician.

Judge Lummus issued a writ against the Board ordering it to grant the license to the complainant. Mr. Murray charged in his petition that his brother, a former partner, had influenced the Board against him.

Jimmy Roosevelt In Boston? Oh, Yes

"Jimmy" Roosevelt came to Boston Sunday aboard a freighter from South America, but his arrival was not publicly known.

In fact he was glad to escape detection and was beginning to congratulate himself on his "improved" technique in evading notoriety, 24 hours after arrival, when shipnews sleuths who were forced to wait several hours for an incoming passenger liner, at the Army Base, where the freighter was tied up, picked up the trail.

So Boston was host to a Roosevelt. But not "the" Roosevelt of White House family ties.

This Roosevelt is just James A. Roosevelt, a native of Ponwood, Pa., and an oiler on the Ford Motor Company's motorship East Indian, arriving at the Army Base, Sunday, with a large cargo of South American products.

He resembles "the" James Roosevelt so much that he frequently is mistaken for the son of the President. In fact, the resemblance cost him a job in 1932, he said, when an ardent Republican fired him in the belief he was the son of the President.

Only last month, in Buenos Aires—one of the ports where the cargo of the East Indian was loaded—he asked postal authorities to trace a letter. He said today that he was immediately taken for the son of the President, and, despite denial, he was obliged to make a tour of the postal facilities of that city.

"Jimmy" of the East Indian is 5 feet 7 inches in stature. Otherwise, he might pass for the other James Roosevelt.

Murphy's Political Future— Third Term and Senate Post?

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—It is considered definitely certain in New Hampshire political circles that Gov. Francis P. Murphy not only will seek a higher political office in the future but that next year he will seek to become the first New Hampshire Governor to serve for three consecutive terms.

The Governor is an interesting political figure: he has great vote-getting ability but is apparently lacking in the backing of many long-time party leaders. He first swept into office by a 30,000 vote margin at the same election at which President Roosevelt carried the State on the opposition ticket. Last fall when many political observers believed the Governor's strength to be decreasing, he defeated the G. O. P. machine candidate Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney in the primaries and at the election obtained as large a share of the votes as two years previously.

Murphy's Strategy

During the first Murphy term the administration appeared to be following a New Deal course in that it projected an extensive legislative program, pushed the legislation through the "mill" and ran up a legislative batting average of nearly 100 per cent. The civil service bill was the only one out of approximately 25 administration bills to be defeated, although another was declared unconstitutional.

The policy changed during the recent session. The Governor outlined what he wanted in his inaugural and budget messages but left the greater part of the bill framing to the lawmakers. In spite of the fact that Attorney General Cheney was considered to have a strong hold on the legislature, the Governor saw all of his pet measures, except civil service again, go through to victory. His tobacco tax proposal was considered to be very unpopular when it was introduced, but it went through. His proposal of State approval for Federal flood control projects in the State had the opposition of Attorney General Cheney and other Republican leaders but with minor changes was approved.

Recent Criticism

The administration has been the target for criticism of late for the ouster move against Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, Minimum Wage Director, and the approval of bids for furnishing the State House annex from a bidder who was not the lowest. But State Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie has taken upon his shoulders the entire responsibility for the Elkins move and State Comptroller Charles Patten has cancelled the bids for furnishing the annex.

At the present time then it is generally conceded that Governor Murphy is the greatest Republican vote-getting officeholder in the State; that he will win a third term; and that in 1942 he will seek the Senatorial post now held by United States Senator Styles Bridges. His vote-getting strength appears to be based on his appearance as a liberal, unattached Republican.

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Hurricane Repairs

The cost of repairing the damage to New Hampshire highways and bridges resulting from the hurricane of last Fall will not exceed the estimate of $3,075,000 made sometime ago, according to State Highway Commissioner Frederic E. Everett. While there is still considerable work to be done, the cost of work to date indicates that when the work is finally cleaned up it will be within the original estimates.

The chief work yet to be done is bridge construction. Temporary structures were provided in many cases and permanent ones must be erected. Larger bridges yet to be built include five in the town of Weare, two in Deering, and one each in Peterborough, Marlboro, and Woodstock. Smaller bridges must be provided in a number of other communities.

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Ski-Tow Business

While the Mount Washington cog-wheel railroad and the Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway are receiving the major part of the fame as New Hampshire's chief types of mountain transportation, a ski-tow at the Belknap County recreational area is doing a big business carrying sightseeing passengers up the side of Rowe Mountain. Since the tow started operations on February 13, 1938, it has taken in $8,625 and while the best single week's business of $601 was in last February, it had weeks of better than $500 in both August and September, last year. Figures of receipts and expenditures show that expenses have amounted to approximately a half of receipts. Receipts for the first three months of 1939 were $3,253 while expenses were reported at less than $1,500.

Portsmouth Seeks Fund to Preserve Famous Old House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Renewed effort is presently being exerted in this old seaport to save the famous Wentworth-Gardner house on Mechanic Street.

The house was built in 1760, a period when Portsmouth, which flowered a little earlier than Boston and Salem, was enjoying considerable prosperity from its sea commerce. The house, a gift of Madam Hunking-Wentworth to her son, was one of four similar mansions that were designed, and partly constructed, according to old reports, in England, and were then shipped to this side, assembled and finished. Hence, the house is pure Georgian, and offers illuminating contrast to the Federalist houses of Salem that came a few decades later.

A few years ago the Metropolitan Museum of New York bought the house, intending to remove it, piece by piece, and re-erect it in the famous American Wing. This plan, however, was abandoned, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has been given an option for purchase. A price of $10,000 was set, of which the Society has to date raised $2,000.

Scholarships Offered

Thirty scholarships at Suffolk University will be awarded to winners of competitive examinations in history and English to be held at the university on Tuesday, Aug. 1. Graduates of the class of '39 from any New England high school are eligible but application must be made not later than July 28.

Crossword Quiz Answers

			H	A	W	T	H	O	R	N	E			
		C	E	D	A	R		P	E	O	N	Y		
B	A		A	S	E		E	A	T		S	C		
E	N	D		P	E	A	R	L		S	A	L		
T	O	A	H		S	P	A		M	A	Y	A		
H	E	B	E	R		H		B	O	W	E	R		
L			G	A	B	R	I	E	L			E		
E	L	I	A	M		I		D	E	N	I	M		
H	O	R	I		A	T	E		S	A	G	O		
E	R	I		T	R	E	N	T		P	E	N		
M	I		T	I	E		O	A	K		A	T		
	S	T	E	E	N		C	R	E	S	E	L		
		B	E	R	A	C	H	I	A	H				

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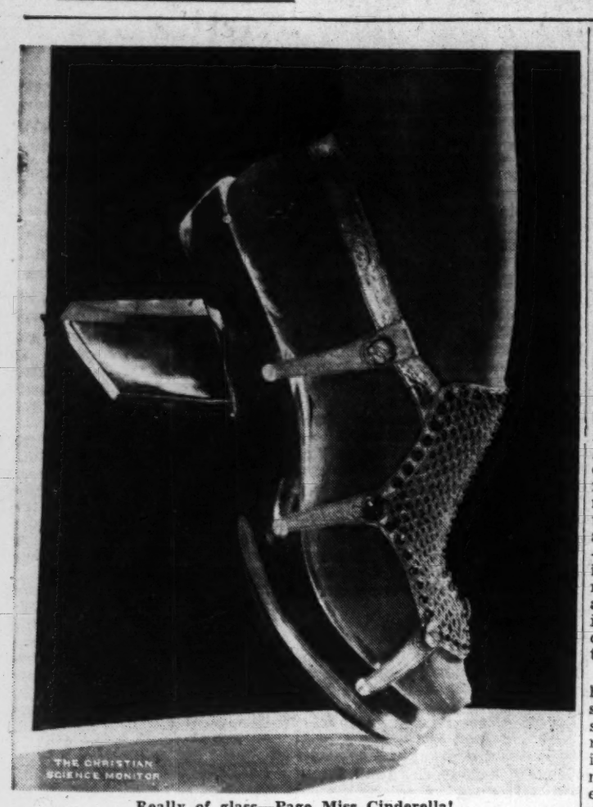
Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Midsummer World—Gay With Holiday Fashions

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page



Really of glass—Page Miss Cinderella!

Call for Cinderella

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Modern Cinderellas need not wait for Prince Charming to fit them with glass slippers. In San Francisco the first modern wearable slippers of glass, designed for beauty and comfort, were recently displayed in the windows of a well-known shoe company.

There are five pairs of these sandals with soles made of lucite, the new, non-shatterable glass. The soles are an inch thick and curve gracefully to fit the instep. The stilt heels are of lucite, too, made in one piece with the sole. The sandal tops are fastened to the soles by straps that pass through holes drilled horizontally in the glass. There is little danger that slippers with transparent soles will become too common to please the women who like to lead the fashion parade, because they cost $100 a pair.

The sandal vamps are individually designed. One pair suggests a Roman sandal with a vamp covered in gold sequins and held across the heel by a strap of gold kid. On the model shown on this page, silver mesh set with sapphire studs is held in place with silver straps. One of the most graceful pairs is fastened on the foot by wide straps of gold kid set by hand with rhinestones, crossing over the toes, and a curved heel band to match is held in place by a narrow buckled strap, also of gold kid. Another version shows a red satin sandal top studded with rhinestones. On the fifth pair bands of Persian orange brocade shot with gold are drawn through gold rings set with brilliants that fasten to the sole with narrow bands of gold kid.

These five pairs of dainty evening sandals are the first practical models of glass slippers to be produced for sale after months of experimentation. They are comfortable to slip on the foot and give modern girls their first opportunity literally to walk (or dance) on glass.

Parisian Country Clothes Tropically Picturesque

Sheer Cottons and 'Musical' Chiffons Dance Out in the Evening. Gloves to Match Gay Umbrellas

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Flower beds flaming in red and yellow, planted over the newly-dug trenches along the Avenue des Champs Elysées, are symbolic of the spirit of France in these troublous days. Cheerful, even buoyant, on the surface, but underneath, a solid foundation and a grim determination to face with cheer and fortitude whatever the future may bring forth. One admires the grand spirit with which the French people of all classes are carrying on. The Paris season—the gayest in years—is over and in the ateliers of the great dressmaking houses, fur-trimmed coats and winter costumes are already in the making, regardless of war clouds and the rumble of distant thunder.

Outside the dressmaking world, however, it is still the summer season and the world is on holiday, so let's have a last look at the models designed for this joyous interlude. Country clothes have never been so colorful and picturesque. Beach costumes reflect the colors and fashions of the tropics. There is no limit to their exoticism. The Polynesian islands furnish the inspiration for the latest of these holiday outfits.

South Sea Designs

Printed cottons and linens and rayons in exotic designs of the flora and fauna of the South Seas, in the most vivid colorings, are used for beach frocks, for shorts, for coolie jackets, and full blouses worn with wide slacks (that just escape being a divided skirt) in a bright, plain color or in the shades of beach sand or lava dust. The same gay printed designs are also seen in full-skirted day and evening gowns.

Barbaric accessories—necklaces and bracelets of sea shells, shark's teeth, wooden beads, tarnished brass and copper; wide belts of crude embroidery, round beach baskets of woven reeds with sandals to match; wide-brimmed hats with spindly steeple-crowns or round "coolie" shapes with a knot of seaweed on the top—add to the Tahitian atmosphere of the French seaside resorts.

Plain or printed cottons, linens, and shantungs have supplanted silk materials for the country frock. Full skirts, wasp-waists and little, short, puffed sleeves characterize these costumes and when one adds a wide-brimmed hat of linen, piqué, or straw, with a bright ribbon tied around the crown with "streamers" at the back, the effect is decidedly "en fête."

Gloves Are In

A novelty which is popular at Deauville and the Southern resorts is the taffeta umbrella in bright checks or plaids, matching the blouse or frock or its trimmings and if one wishes to achieve the height of elegance, wrist-length gloves of the same material give the finishing touch. And, by the by, gloves are definitely "in," even for the country costume. While the favorite is of hand-crocheted cotton or linen mesh with drawstrings and tassels at the wrist, in white or string color, gloves of taffeta, net, chiffon, Chantilly lace, georgette, or printed materials (matching the frock) are also in vogue. Often the gloves are in a bright contrasting color matching the hat ribbon and the shoes.

Sweaters are a necessary item of the country wardrobe and here, again, bright colors reign supreme, particularly in striped and plaided designs. Furthermore, this comfy garment has lost its erstwhile nautical character and taken on more feminine lines. New models include sweaters with cowl necks and zippers up the side, others are full and gathered on a rounded yoke with short, puffed sleeves, some are in waistcoat form, often with sleeves of a different material, and some are slightly draped across the bust. A full or pleated skirt of navy or delft blue flannel or jersey worn with one of these bright-colored sweaters is a becoming and practical costume for a cold or rainy day.

And now we come to the new summer evening gowns, and here it is difficult not to burst into superlatives for never have these been so essentially "summery." Fine, embroidered handkerchief linen is a headliner and there are crisp Swiss muslins, crossbarred dimities, broiderie Anglaise (open work embroidery), piqué, organdy, organza, and glazed chintz. Here again the silk materials must take a back seat for the majority of the "fin de la saison" models are in cotton or linen.

Fond of Dotted Swiss

Maggie Rouff is especially fond of dotted Swiss muslin which she uses both in white and colors. One model in white, worn over a rustling white taffetta petticoat, has a full skirt and a fitted bodice with a deep frill in bustle effect at the back, a touch of color being given by long ends of mauve and pink ribbon holding a knot of lilies of the valley at the side of the skirt. A dinner gown of delft blue dotted Swiss by the same designer has a little upstanding pleating around the middle of the voluminous skirt, a plain bodice with a row of little muslin bows up the front, short puffed sleeves, and a Peter Pan collar and turned-back cuffs of white linen.

Plain, glazed chintz in a bright color is favored by Mme. Alix for the summer evening gown. One outstanding model is in bright blue with the voluminous skirt trimmed nearly to the waist with rows and rows of white rick-rack braid.

I am sending you a photograph of one of Mme. Schiaparelli's "musical" chiffons, described by its creator as "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes." Quite in the holiday spirit! Mme. Schiaparelli, by the by, went all musical in her recent collection with bags in the shape of little upright pianos, violins, and accordions, which when sufficiently urged played a jingly, little tune, belt buckles in which tiny, old-fashioned music boxes tinkled a lilting melody, hats with bird-cage crowns holding a feathered songster, buttons in the shape of tiny, musical instruments and printed materials, like that in the photograph, featuring clefs and bars of music.

Sarah Bernhardt Period

Just a word about summer wraps. The favorite for the daytime at the French resorts is a redingote in black or white alpaca or surah, strictly tailored and fastened with big crystal or metal buttons, practical and smart. Evening jackets range from the bolero to the long, Sarah Bernhardt type shown in the Schiaparelli photograph. And incidentally, unless all signs fail, the period of the heyday of this great artiste, the 1870's, will furnish the inspiration for the fashions of the coming autumn and winter.

Studio Anzon

Mme. Schiaparelli's new evening silhouette—a long, pointed jacket in blue chiffon embroidered in pink roses, worn over a gown of white crepe which has an interesting arrangement of deep folds around the hips. The gloves match the jacket.

Through the Editor's Window

Today's Women With Careers Live Normal Lives

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gardening leads the list of hobbies preferred by the women included in the new edition of the biographical dictionary, "American Women" (Durward Howes, editor. American Publications, Inc., 527 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles). Gardening is the leading hobby, swimming the leading recreation. Among runners-up in the chosen hobby list are music, travel, books, and writing; while in the merely recreation field, reading, golf, riding, tennis, knitting, travel, and walking are most frequently given preference.

In these volumes of "who's who" of American women, the special summaries and statistical lists like this one have always proved of absorbing interest. Volume 9 of the biographical dictionary contains 10,222 biographies of prominent women, and also includes statistical analyses of these biographies in terms of age distribution, birthplace, present home, membership in organizations, marriage, number of children, an occupational summary, occupational and geographical indexes, an annotated list of organizations in which women predominate, and a group of forewords by seven of the women.

* * *

Editor Durward Howe's own choice of America's women leaders for 1938 is given as follows: "Florence E. Allen, judge; Jean Broadhurst, scientist; Pearl Buck, author; Jacqueline Cochran, aviator; Grace Noll Crowell, typical American Mother; Helen Hayes, actress; Alice Marble, tennis champion; Eleanor M. Patterson, editor and publisher; Kate Smith, radio star; Julia C. Stimson, president of the American Nurses Association." Evangeline Booth led the list for 1936 and Carrie Chapman Catt for 1937.

Of the 10,222 women in the book, 52 per cent are married, and have 6984 children. About 86 per cent have attended a college or university; and while writing is their leading occupation (1649 of them), they are found in every possible additional field.

It is, seems to me, a very wholesome picture that these summaries give us of American women of achievement. Here are women who have attained the higher reaches of their many respective fields; and where is the "typical" intense, masculine, one-sided, socially starved, driving sort of creature that people used to call to mind when "career woman" was mentioned?

* * *

A host of these women are married and have children. And we know that many more have attractive homes of their own. They are active in organizations of many kinds, educated, traveled, full of normal interests. The fact that gardening and swimming lead among their hobbies and recreation, indicates that they love both home and outdoor life. They like the usual sports, with an emphasis on participating in them rather than watching from the bleachers. They like to canoe, sail, fish, ski, ride, fly, and climb mountains. They are active in numerous handicrafts; and in the field of the arts they show an outstanding interest in sketching, painting, music, antiques, photography. They also like to study birds, raise dogs, and collect stamps.

Yes, there is every indication here that these American women of achievement are living normal, useful lives, rich in interest, wide awake, and well balanced. As Althea Warren says of them in her foreword, "We are in business as individuals, not as women." They are, in other words, not creatures apart—specimens—but people, just as men who do things are people.

A Wednesday Column

Simple Clothes Keep Children Comfortable

In picking playtime garments for hot weather, the sunsuit remains the most comfortable choice for little children. For other everyday purposes the sun ensemble is equally a summer stand-by. The matching dress or jacket to go over the sunsuit is useful when afternoons turn cool and for dress-up occasions as dinner, or going visiting with mother.

Clothes designers and home economists watch children at play to learn how new patterns look and fit, how materials and workmanship stand up in this normal wear-and-tear and how they launder, for they certainly must launder!

Raglan shoulders, seats with plenty of length and spread, looseness or fullness in all garments, rather than clothes just too big, all are desirable from the standpoint of the clothes authorities. Too-big clothes can be as uncomfortable as too-small garments. For children beginning to do things for themselves, it is wise to have garments that cannot be put on hindside-foremost, that have plackets in front and easy-to-manage fastenings.

Flower Arrangement as a Dare

Consult any interested bystander on the subject of flower arrangement in America, and he would probably—from observation—list two schools of thought:

(1) The "what-in-the-world-do-I-do-with-these" school which then jams the bunch into the first vase handy.

(2) The "arty" school which labors prodigiously, and brings forth a creation appropriate only for an opening.

Believing that the truth lies somewhere between, a Hollywood writer consulted Joan Fontaine. This young screen star was born in Japan, later spent two years in school in Tokyo; so it seemed likely she had absorbed some of the Japanese genius for flower arrangement.

She had.

"Flower arrangement is a dare," said Joan. "No two flowers are alike, vases and rooms vary. To combine them correctly is a game, but the rules are so simple there are a thousand ways to 'play' yet still obey the regulations.

Never Use Too Many

"First, the flowers themselves. Never use too many; you can see only a certain number of blossoms, and then only if the stems are different lengths. Fill your bowl without crowding.

"Select tight buds and half-opened blooms as well as full blooms. If the seed pods are decorative, you can use these.

"In Japan, women try to arrange flowers to look as if they were growing. So they use but one kind of flower in a vase—a single spray of fruit blossoms, for example. Spring flowers, flowering shrubs, lilies, many kinds of roses, rugged flowers like geraniums, and most large blooms may look best alone. But daisies, delphinium, button chrysanthemums, zinnias, poppies, pansies, cornflowers—all combine beautifully with other flowers."

Choice of Vase Important

Joan believes that the choice of bowl or vase is as important as the flowers. Glass is difficult for the appearance of stems as well as blooms must be considered. Today variety is possible, for pottery bowls in all colors can be used in addition to copper, pewter, opaque glass, delicate porcelain—none of which is too costly.

"A variety of vases is important, for you should match vase and flowers," Joan added. "The vase must never be more brilliant than the flowers it contains. Long-stemmed flowers, large blooms, must be placed in larger bowls; small flowers in tiny ones. Sturdy, old-fashioned flowers can be put in crude bowls, scarlet geraniums are lovely in crockery that looks like a flower pot."

Once you have selected flowers and bowl, you must "marry" them successfully.

Joan: "If you are using but one variety of flower, vary the stem length, try to achieve a pattern in the position of the various blooms, buds, leaves. If you are combining several flowers of contrasting shades, mass the colors together—red against blue, for example, or gold against purple.

To Match the Occasion

"Flowers, and their bowls, must also match the room and the occasion. Larger, colorful masses are lovely in drawing rooms, large hall-ways. But avoid too many flowers in any one room. For the dining table use low flowers in low bowls—and never, never place heavily scented blooms in a room where food is to be served. Informal bouquets are best in bedrooms, sun-rooms, breakfast nooks. And sunny windows are lovely when barred with glass shelves, each filled with pots of growing flowers."

Studio Anzon

Mme. Schiaparelli embroiders this white chiffon dance frock in music motifs in silk and bright metal sequins. Hidden in the metal belt buckle, a tiny music box plays a waltz tune. The short gloves are of the same embroidered chiffon.

Sharing Culinary Secrets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Here are a few cooking ideas that I use with success and which I hope may be of interest to other readers.

To ordinary pie dough I add oatmeal (or ground rolled oats) and a bit of sugar. I chill this before using and roll out very thin. This is particularly good with apple pie. My husband always calls for more, and that is the supreme test.

In baking beans I add a sliced apple. This seems to give just the proper amount of sweetness as we don't care for any other sweetening in baked beans. I flavor beans with tomato sauce, bacon, onions, and a bit of chili to taste.

Here is my own recipe for

Banana Pudding

Melt
3 tablespoons butter and add to
½ cup molasses and
½ cup milk. Sift together
1¾ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon allspice, and add
¼ pound currants and
2 bananas, mashed. Add the liquid mixture. Steam in double boiler for about two hours. Serve with hard sauce or whipped cream.

(Mrs.) W. B. B., Montana

Household Hints

For a Neat Drawer

I keep plenty of paper clips in the sewing machine drawer. I use them for fastening opened cards of bias tape, rolls of elastic or ribbon, and for holding pieces of pattern and dress goods together.

(Mrs.) M. F. C., Kansas

* * *

When Serving Ice Cream

For an hour before dinner I chill thoroughly in the refrigerator the individual glasses or plates I intend to use in serving ice cream or other frozen desserts. It keeps them from melting so quickly and makes a more attractive looking dish.—(Mrs.) L. M. W., New York.

* * *

Dressing up the Stove

Our old wood range looked so ugly in our newly painted kitchen, that it was given a coat of aluminum paint with touches of black. Its appearance is wonderfully improved. It is better to use stove polish on the top if needed. —(Mrs.) L. W. H., Oregon.

Catering to Highway Hunger

Old Barn Plus Originality and Work Equals Tearoom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we learned that the highway was to cut across one corner of the ranch we were trying to make pay we were a little concerned, for we found it would leave the old barn standing high and dry not many yards away.

Taking a short trip at this time we found surprising things turned into wayside eating places. An old ship tied up at a mouldering dock was a hot-dog stand. One of the stately redwood trees in northern California, that was growing old at the time of Julius Caesar, was hollowed out and made into a curio store with picture postals, ice cream, and burls on sale.

And so the idea occurred to us, why not turn our barn into a tearoom.

We moved the cows and chickens into temporary quarters while we took possession of the barn. We had little money to invest in changes so we planned to do the work ourselves. The artistic member of the family bought a lot of paint, while the member who had majored in home economics in college fell to work upon the culinary end.

They Slowed Down Then!

When we told some friends we were going to turn the old barn into a tearoom, they said they thought the most difficult thing would be to get the cars to slow down enough to see our sign. With this in mind we painted in large white letters over the door OLD BARN TEAROOM, and out of the small windows on each side of the door the painted heads of kind bossies gazed out. A row of huge painted sunflowers cut out of wood ran all across the front of the barn

When all was finished we found we had no trouble in getting the passing cars to slow down to read our sign. No matter how fast they were going we could hear the brakes grind while heads craned to see what had happened to our barn!

Inside, the place was thoroughly painted and the stalls torn out. All around the walls we painted rows of pink and red hollyhocks. The kitchen was at one end while the center of the barn was filled with tables discarded on the surrounding farms. The leaf tables were drawn out to various lengths and spread with red and white checked tablecloths.

We used old china and glassware, and it was not until our customers wanted to buy these old pieces—the pickle jars and casters and so forth—that it occurred to us to add antiques.

What the Public Wants

We found it surprising what the traveling public would buy. One day a big car drew up outside and a prosperous looking couple came in for luncheon. Afterward they looked at the antiques. They seemed interested in the old spinning wheel and lanterns, but at last asked if we would sell the old well frame out in the farmyard, bucket and all!

When our antique stock ran low we added jars of pickles, chow-chow, and mincemeat, and stood the jars on a table drawn out to its fullest length placed in the middle of the floor. These jars sold so well that we had to enlist the neighboring farmers' wives to help us with reserves.

We decided to keep our meals simple but good. As a specialty we chose stewed chicken with dumplings. The chicken was stewed slowly for several hours, but the dumplings were dropped into the liquid at the last moment. They came to the table light and fluffy and ready to melt in your mouth!

At the end of the season we had made a profit besides giving work to many of the surrounding farms in the purchase of supplies of butter, eggs, chickens, pickles, jelly.

E. R.

Fascinating Baubles Found in Old Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"Costume" jewelry has become an important accessory and hidden away in the dingy, narrow streets of old Paris, skilled artisans are creating the most fascinating baubles in metal, enamel, semiprecious stones and plastic materials, which are works of art in the real old French tradition. Exploring the district which is the habitat of these handicraft workers has become a favorite pastime of transatlantic visitors, shopping for souvenirs and Christmas gifts bearing the hallmark "made in France."

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Economics in the Modern World: The Astronomical U. S. Budget

Ninth of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Most articles on the Treasury and the budget abound in figures and thereby achieve a dullness even beyond the dullness inherent in all discussions revolving around bookkeeping. So the major budget items of recent years are lumped in one table attached.)

The story of the budget in this decade is a story of disappointments, repeated and various.

It is also a story of elaborate devices, repeated and various, for explaining, obscuring, disguising, or justifying these disappointments. The meanings of words like investment, saving, debt, and so on, have been strained and the possibilities of bookkeeping have been stretched.

First Budget in 1922

The American fisc was first put on a budget in 1922. Up to then every department had submitted its estimates separately to Congress, which whittled or added and threw the result in the spending hopper and the results showed up a year later. After the executive budget was applied first to the 1922-1923 fiscal year, the results were fair for 10 years. Congress usually exceeded the budget of expenses slightly, but the President usually underestimated revenues, in order to keep Congress worried. These offset, and so the preliminary estimates of final net usually turned out surprisingly accurate, and a tidy surplus was turned in year after year.

The first major American budget disappointment came in the last two years of Mr. Hoover's administration. The fall in business cut revenues disastrously below the budget estimates. Revenues had been running steadily about $4,000,000,000 a year and expenditures about $500,000,000 less. Income dropped to around $2,000,000,000, the major item, income taxes, dropping from $2,400,000,000 to $800,000,000. Mr. Hoover sent 28 messages to Congress on the budget, and Congress pared some expenses, but relief needs appeared, and the RFC made loans. The end was a deficit of about $3,000,000,000, of which about $2,000,000,000 was recoverable.

Roosevelt's Unfulfilled Prediction

Candidate Roosevelt was scathing in denunciation of Republican extravagance, and promised to cut the ordinary outlays 25 per cent. This brought the second disappointment. True, in the next two years, after expenditures had been divided into "Ordinary" and "Emergency" (later renamed "Recovery and Relief") the "ordinary" expenses did show a dip. But examination of the figures showed that this was only because huge blocks of what might have been thought "ordinary" expenditure had been transferred to the "Emergency" column, such as $50,000,000 for the Army and Navy.

The distinction between "ordinary" and "emergency" expenditures since then has become a permanent bepuzzlement for readers of the Treasury statements. Numerous items like the Civilian Conservation Corps which first appeared as "emergency" expenditures were later transferred to the "ordinary" category as they took the public fancy.

At present it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to disentangle the two and state acceptably how "ordinary" expenditures have actually fared since 1933, regardless of the official figures given in the box above. It appears evident, however, that President Roosevelt's statement this spring to the Retailers' Forum that regular departments of the government "cost less now than they did under my predecessor" is very incorrect. Increases have occurred almost everywhere. It is probably safe to say that the total increase in "ordinary" expenses has been about 50 per cent.

Roosevelt's Unfulfilled Prediction

The third disappointment was over the deficit. In his first budget message, in January, 1934, the President predicted a deficit for the existing year of $7,000,000,000, for the next year of $2,000,000,000, and said "We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt." The third year of the recovery was 1935-1936.

This soon appeared impossible, and in the summer of 1934 the Administration was reported to have embraced the "pump-priming" or "compensated economy" theory of the English economist, J. M. Keynes, that it should run deficits purposely in hard times in order to get business going, then taper off, and finally run surpluses in good times in order to make up.

This theory did yeoman service until the fall of 1937, when business took a nosedive. At that time the deficit had shrunk to the smallest level since 1931, and on a cash basis the Treasury was actually taking in more money than it was spending, if its accruing obligations under the Social Security Act were overlooked. Expenditures had climbed steadily, but revenues had climbed even faster, due both to heavier tax rates and to more voluminous business. Furthermore, good business caused heavy repayments on loans made between 1932 and 1935.

Budget Balancers vs. Spenders

But it presently appeared that "pump-priming" had acted on business like a starter on a dead motor. When Congress' foot was taken off the starter-button of heavy spending, the motor had not fired. A lively private fight took place in Washington behind the scenes between the budget-balancers, led by Secretary Morgenthau, and the spenders, led by the Corcoran and Cohen team, and as the depression deepened in the spring of 1938, the spenders naturally won. In April a new pump-priming program was adopted despite the fact that the last cycle of spending had not been paid for. This was the fourth disappointment, namely, that pump-priming did not stick.

It now appeared that, barring the discovery of some new kind of business stimulant, good business could not be kept up except by putting the Treasury into the red permanently. Deficits, instead of being a bad thing, now appeared a permanent good thing.

This policy had no obvious limits. The "inflation" long threatened by Wall Street failed to come off, and, instead of the threatened collapse in government credit, government bonds seemed, and still seem, in a permanent bull market, reaching prices never reached by the bonds of this or any other government in history. And the Treasury appeared to have enormous resources to prevent any decline, in the form of unspent gold and silver and new powers to create new values on its books by fiat.

Humanitarian Bookkeeping

The appearance of the "investment" theory of government spending was therefore logical. It was made an article of faith in Washington that government deficits were largely offset by the new values created. An effort was made to paint the Treasury's operations in terms of private business balance sheets and profit-and-loss statements at the very time when it was getting further and further off the reservation traditionally staked out for it by orthodox business economists.

These new values "back of" the government's debts were reducible to dollar-and-cent bookkeeping in varying degrees, from the capital value of the RFC's good loans down to the capital value of the nation's better emotional health. And in the recent TNEC hearing actual factors were used for computing the mixture of bookkeeping with humanitarianism in the government's outlays. Thus for example, 30 per cent of its WPA expenditures were capitalized in an imaginative SEC balance sheet of the Federal fisc (which, however, would never have passed the scrutiny of the investment bankers on whose prospectuses the SEC has to pass).

There was further developed the theory that the deficit cannot be terminated until the national income has been raised to an $80,000,000,000 level.

These arguments, taken together, made a hollow square as formidable in attack and defense as Alexander's Macedonian legions. Opponents who wanted lower taxes were presented with the budget-balancing side of the argument, while those who wanted lower expenditures were presented with the pump-priming side. Some critics were told that budget balance would have to wait on better business. Others that better business would have to wait on bigger deficits.

Are Treasury Statements Clear?

Meantime the Treasury statements have become more and more difficult to interpret, both on income and outgo and on the balance sheet. This is natural for two reasons: first because they record the operations of a government going into more and more different kinds of business; and second, because they record Congressional programs, some of which are purely humanitarian, some of which are purely business, and some of which are an unassayed alloy of both.

The first difficulties of this kind were introduced in 1918 with the War Finance Corporation, an emergency loan outfit now liquidated. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1932 loaned heavily to railroads and banks. The loans did not average quite as well. Then the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation each loaned about $3,000,000,000 to distressed home and farm owners, with a larger mixture of humanitarianism and a smaller certainty of repayment.

The TVA then appeared as an "investment," though the flood control certainly will not pay out in cash at all, the navigation locks only partly, and the electric operations are and will have to be permanently subsidized, in disguise. Then came the United States Housing Authority, scheduled to carry second mortgages on slum housing which will frankly never pay its way and on which Congress itself will in practice pay most of the carrying charges. The mixture of good business with humanitarian motives in these ventures thus gets steadily thinner.

The Heavy Federal Guarantees

In addition, an implied Treasury obligation has been incurred for the solvency of the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Housing Administration insurance. The Government is now heavily in the insurance business through the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Fund, the Civil Service Retirement Fund, and other funds.

All told, the Treasury now has about a $4,000,000,000 equity in about $12,000,000,000 book value of subsidiary and affiliate ventures of varying degree of hard-boiled fiscal soundness. Like a man with an $8,000 mortgage on a $12,000 house, it has a large equity if times stay good and a large liability if they turn bad. And through the insurance of bank deposits, of FHA mortgages, and perhaps in the near future of small business loans, it is like the same man after he has co-signed the notes of numerous friends.

As a result, the regular statements of direct Treasury operations and obligations have come to have less and less meaning. Since 1935 the annual budget has been presented open-end, i. e., with certain major items left out, usually the most popular ones, which Congress must later fill in. Since 1938, it has been presented with the operations of numerous subsidiaries left out, like the Commodity Credit Corporation, the USHA, and the RFC. If these were sound business ventures they could easily be figured around, but they purport to be more. Hence, as old-fashioned budget theory has evaporated, current budget talk and statements tend more and more to be a blend of the new spirit of socialism with the old idiom of capitalism.

Treasury Income and Outgo

(As Reported)
—In millions of dollars

Fiscal Year Ended	Revenues	Expenditures: General	Recovery and Relief	Total†	Deficit
1932	2,005	3,627	625	4,535	481
1933	2,080	3,283	385	3,864	2,529
1934	3,115	2,681	2,763	6,011	1,784
1935	3,800	3,225	3,368	7,010	2,895
1936	4,116	3,400	3,441	‡8,666	3,210
1937	5,294	4,300	3,073	8,442	4,550
1938	6,241	4,660	2,237	7,626	3,148
1939 (11 mo.)	5,055	4,692	2,852	8,259	3,203
1940 (est.)*	6,000	5,500	3,500	10,000	4,000

*Author's estimate. †Includes most of bonus. ‡Not including debt retirement

Kansas Power 3½s To Be Sold at 108½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Kansas Power & Light Company is offering to the public $26,500,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due in 1969 at 108½ per cent, according to an amendment filed by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The bonds will be offered by a syndicate headed by the First Boston Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Harriman, Ripley & Co., and Blyth & Co., Inc.

The company plans to use the net proceeds, together with those from a $3,500,000 bank loan, to redeem on Sept. 1, its $28,440,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due in 1956 at 108 per cent.

Price of Zinc Advanced 10 Points to 4.60c Pound

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The price of zinc was advanced 10 points today to the basis of 4.60 cents a pound, East St. Louis, the first price change since November 29 last year.

Dealers saw a base for the price lift in trade reports indicating total sales of prime western zinc last week amounted to 14,300 tons, best weekly volume for the year to date. Dealers today reported excellent demand up to the time of the price boost.

Municipal Bankruptcy Act Extension Aimed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved a House bill continuing the life of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act until 1942, and added an amendment to extend privileges of the law to counties and parishes.

The act permits taxing units to file voluntary petitions in bankruptcy after obtaining the consent in writing of 51 per cent of their creditors.

Reserve Reports Business Uptrend Continues in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that business had made substantial gains in June and had generally maintained them in the first half of July.

The board's index of industrial production rose to 97 in June compared with 92 in April and May and 77 in June a year ago.

The output of factories and mines increased in June, the report said, reflecting mainly a sharp expansion at steel mills and bituminous coal mines.

Steel Output Up

Steel production rose from 45 per cent of capacity in the third week of May to 54 at the end of June and to 56 in the third week of July, the report added.

Motor production, which had fallen in May, swung upward in June, a month when a drop is customary. In the first three weeks of July automobile output was lower, reflecting in part slower operations preparatory to the change-over to new models.

In June plate glass output rose "considerably" while production of lumber, which usually gains over May, was unchanged.

In the non-durable goods industries, woolen mills scored higher activity in June, and activity at cotton and silk mills was maintained against the usual seasonal trend. Meat-packing was lower than in May.

A number of important industrial centers reported increased factory employment and pay rolls from the middle of May to the middle of June. There was a sharp expansion in employment at bituminous coal centers following the reopening of mines in mid-May, and the number of persons employed on railroads increased more than seasonally from May to June.

Good Retail Sales

A less than seasonal decline was recorded by department stores sales from May to June. Reflecting this, the board's index gained from 85 to 86, which compared with 88 for the first four months of 1939. Sales at variety stores and by mail order houses showed little change.

The more than seasonal upturn in freight-car loadings in June bore witness to a sharp rise in shipments of coal and smaller gains in movements of grain and miscellaneous freight, the report said.

Prices of hides, silk, steel scrap, copper and some other industrial materials advanced from the middle of June to the third week of July, while some farm products, particularly grains, declined. Prices of most other commodities showed little change.

NEW YORK (AP)—General business conditions in all sections of the United States and in Canada was described as improved by the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

"There is considerable satisfaction felt," reported the association's business survey committee, "that the period of anticipated 'summer lull' is being passed without noticeable shrinkage in industrial turnover.

"There are those who feel that the slightest improvement occurring in production and distribution of most lines of goods at this time enhances the probabilities that trade may increase in volume as the year further proceeds toward its close.

"Commodity prices are making a somewhat firmer stand and while there is divergent movement in values of industrial materials, many are of the opinion that any definite increase in business volume would move commodity prices moderately higher rather soon.

"Inventories throughout the country are showing no evidence of being built up and in numerous instances are being held at an irreducible minimum in keeping with current operating schedules.

"Collections are still satisfactory taken on the whole, although in Canada there are reports of more difficulties putting in an appearance, while in the South collections are shown as being extremely good of late. At the moment, there is no cause for concern from this angle."

Boston Edison Net Profit $9.20 Share

By the Associated Press

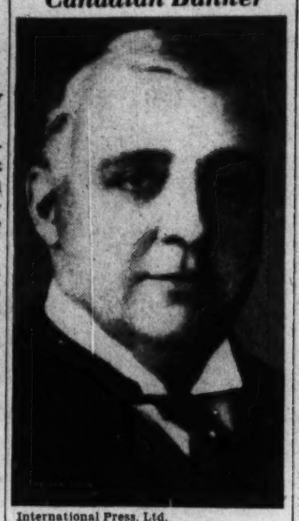
The Boston Edison Company reported an income balance of $5,675,870, equal to $9.20 for each of 617,161 outstanding shares, for the 12 months ended June 30. This compared with $5,260,244, or $8.52 a share, for the previous twelve months period.

Commenting on the report, Frank D. Comerford, President of the company, said:

"The figures for the period ended June 30 reflect the improvement in business which started about the middle of July, 1938. The 12-month period ended June 30, 1938, was one of subnormal business activity and consequently does not afford a true 12-month comparison for the period just ended.

"Increased revenues during the period were offset to some extent by increased expenses, including provision for taxes. The amortization of discount, expense, and call premium on coupon notes retired in 1935 was completed in the period ended July 1938, which resulted in a substantial decrease this year in the charge for interest, discount and rents."

Canadian Banker



International Press, Ltd.

William F. Angus

Appointed Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, succeeding the late Julian C. Smith. Mr. Angus has been a director of the bank for a number of years. He is also President of the Dominion Bridge Co., the Dominion Engineering Works, and Vice-President of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Sydney G. Dobson, President of the Canadian Bankers Association, has been appointed director and member of the Executive Committee.

G. E. to Distribute $638,000 Bonus Out Of 6 Months' Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Profits of the General Electric Company for the first six months of 1939 assure a sizeable "bonus" to employees, with resultant jubilation among the workers in all plants. About $638,000 will be distributed among them with five-year employees getting 1.35 per cent of six months' earnings.

In Lynn, payment will be made at the River Works on Aug. 1 and at the West Lynn Works on Aug. 2. The following statement was made by Gerard Swope, president of the company:

"Sales billed by General Electric Company during the first six months of 1939 amounted to $146,299,212, an increase of 12 per cent over the $130,910,638 billed in the corresponding period of 1938.

"Profit available for dividends for the first half of this year amounted to $16,370,192, compared with $13,176,956 for the first half of 1938, an increase of 24 per cent. This six months' profit is equivalent to 57 cents a share on common stock compared with 46 cents a share in the same period last year.

"A dividend of 25 cents a share will be paid on July 25th to 209,980 stockholders, a record high number, making a total of 50 cents a share in dividends for the first half of this year, the same as for the corresponding period last year.

"Earnings available for distribution under the General Profit Sharing Plan for the first half of this year amount to $638,000 (there was no mid-year distribution of General Electric Profit Sharing for the corresponding period last year), and payment will be made early in August to about 60,000 employees who are eligible to participate under the Plan. The amount to be distributed is equivalent to the following percentages of earnings of participating employees for this six months' period: 1.35 per cent for employees with five or more years of service; 0.90 per cent for employees with three or more but less than five years' service; 0.45 per cent for employees with one or more but less than three years' service.

"This payment of $638,000 for General Profit Sharing, together with $1,315,000 for Cost of Living Adjustment, makes a total of $1,953,000 added to regular earnings of employees for the first six months this year, which was equivalent to approximately 4 per cent of the pay roll for employees eligible to receive such payments."

Britain Jumps Quota Of Export Rubber

LONDON (AP) — The International Rubber Regulation Committee has increased allowable exports of crude rubber for the final quarter of 1939 to 60 per cent of standard tonnages from 55 per cent now in effect. The 60 per cent figure was also made applicable to the remainder of this month, August and September.

No formal action was taken on the question of setting aside a special or supplementary quota to provide the 80,000 tons of rubber provided for in the recent Anglo-United States barter deal of war necessities.

The committee, however, provisionally decided it would reconvene early in September to determine how the barter rubber would be made available subject to final approval by the United States Congress and Parliament.

Mengel Cuts Quarter Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mengel Company reported for the quarter ended July 30 net loss of $80,441, compared with loss of $94,565 in the previous quarter, and loss of $175,481 in the second quarter of 1938. The company manufactures fiber containers and lumber products at plants at New Brunswick, N. J., Winston-Salem, N. C., Baton Rouge, and Bogalusa, La., Laurel, Miss., and Louisville and Hickman, Ky.

Chemical Profits Up 50 P. C. In First Half, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In spite of receding prices during the period, the first-half earnings performance of the chemical industry was outstanding. It is estimated that the combined earnings of 13 leading companies (excluding du Pont's income from General Motors) were 50 per cent larger than those for the first half of 1938, according to a study by Alfred S. Rudd of the Standard Statistics Company.

There was little change in the rate of chemical consumption during the second quarter, and the total for the first six months was fully 15 per cent above 1938 levels. Because customers were working down inventories in the early months of 1938, the year-to-year gain in sales for the first half was even larger than the rise in consumption and probably was at least 25 per cent.

Prospects for the remaining months of the year are reasonably encouraging, on the basis of the tentatively indicated pattern for industrial activity in the final half, and particularly for operations of such important consumers of chemicals as the steel, automobile, textile, rayon, glass, paper, and leather trades.

Sales Show Gain

After recovering from their usual midsummer dullness, sales this quarter will probably hold close to those for the second quarter, and the improved rate of early fall is expected to continue through the final quarter, making that period the best for the year. The chemical industry will probably be one of the comparatively few which will show fourth quarter volume moderately higher than in the corresponding period last year. For the year as a whole, the sales improvement is tentatively placed at around 15 per cent to 20 per cent over 1938.

The general price trend continued slightly downward in the late spring, with some of the solvents and coal tar chemicals contributing most of the decline. As a result of the moderate declines in May and June, the index of chemical prices computed by Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering now stands at the lowest level in the past 10 years, being slightly under the previous low point touched in mid-1932. It is unlikely that this adverse price trend will be reversed during the early future, at least. Conversely, no important further decline is now indicated.

If second-half sales come up to present expectations, there should be moderate further gains in profits. Comparisons with a year ago will be less favorable than those recently, because the trend in earnings during the final six months of 1938 was strongly upward. It is not unlikely, however, that the combined 1939 earnings of the industry will be at least 25 per cent larger than the 1938 total.

Explosives in Demand

Although the six-week coal strike this spring temporarily held up deliveries to the most important customer, the influence was not enough to prevent a fairly sizable gain in shipments of explosives for the first half, probably somewhat wider than the 9 per cent gain reported for the first four months.

Sales in coming months are expected to continue around the improved rate of the late spring. Shipments to the coal industry should hold up somewhat better than usual for the season, to make up for the interruption this spring. Construction and quarrying demand will be at their seasonal best. On the other hand, as comparisons will be with a rising trend during the late summer and fall of 1938, the year-to-year gains are likely to narrow in coming months. It is now estimated that sales of explosives for all of 1939 will be 350,000,000 pounds or more, against 332,000,000 pounds in 1939.

It is unlikely, however, that there will be any material change in dollar sales volumes of the leading producers, because of lower average prices now prevailing. Effective in April, the leading producers made price cuts ranging from ¼ to 1 cent a pound; the average reduction was probably around ½ cent.

More Fertilizer Used

Consumption of fertilizer in this country for the year ended June 30, 1939, is estimated by the National Fertilizer Manufacturers Association to have been 0.2 per cent larger than in the preceding year and, with the exception of 1936-1937, the largest since the record 1929-1930 year. Price shading in the active selling period during the spring, however, more than offset the modest rise in volume, and operating profits of leading manufacturers were well below those for 1937-1938.

The failure of the carbon black trade to raise the low domestic selling price at mid-year precludes any hope of worth-while profits from this commodity during 1939. Business for the second half of the year is being accepted at the unchanged price of 2¼ cents a pound for domestic delivery, and the earliest date on which prices logically can be advanced now appears to be January 1, 1940.

Meanwhile, sales have been going along at a record pace. Not only have domestic deliveries substantially increased over a year ago, reflecting the wide gain in tire production, but exports have been the heaviest on record. Shipments abroad in the first half were probably about 35 per cent to 40 per cent larger than in the active first six months of 1938.

Sulphur shipments in the first half evidently were about in line with a year earlier, the fair gain in domestic volumes—traced to the better level of industrial activity—having been negated by the drop in exports. The decline in the latter for the half year was probably about 15 per cent; in the first four months, exports were 20 per cent under a year ago.

Price Competition

Intense price competition continues to cloud the profits outlook for producers of denatured ethyl alcohol and related solvents. The almost unbroken series of declines over the past year or so have brought posted prices for ethyl alcohol to the lowest point on recent record; specially denatured grades are now quoted at 26½ cents a gallon (in barrels, at the works), against 30 cents at the beginning of the year and 31 cents a year ago.

The unusually low level of present prices is some basis for expecting that price competition will be abated in the early future. Despite the rising trend in consumption, however, the large surplus of producing capacity is a fundamental limitation on any hope for worth-while improvement in prices. Lower molasses costs this year have provided some incentive to shade quotations; this same factor may again be a factor in the fall.

Alkali Sales Drop

Following their bulge in March and April, alkali sales again receded moderately in succeeding months as customers again returned to an ultra-cautious buying policy. Second quarter sales of the leading producers were probably about the same as for the preceding three months.

The prospect for improved rayon production is the brightest factor in the present sales outlook. Glass makers, too, may take larger quantities later in the summer when the demand for safety glass increases. No material change in takings by the soap makers or by the paper industry is currently in sight for the early future, although the former may increase their requirements somewhat this fall. The textile industry will probably cut down its demand for a time, in line with the temporary curtailment of its schedules, but should resume at least its recent rate of buying by the early fall.

FPC May Proceed Against Utilities On Cost Statements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission said 21 public utility companies had been given until August 15 to show cause why court action should not be taken against them for failure to file original cost statements.

The companies named:

Carolina Aluminum Company; the Hartford Electric Light Company; the Kansas Power and Light Company; New York Power and Light Corporation; Ohio Public Service Company; Commonwealth Edison Company; Kentucky Utilities Company; Mesilla Valley Electric Company; Missouri Power and Light Company; Pennsylvania Edison Company; San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company; Southwestern Gas and Electric Company; West Texas Utilities Company; Brockton Edison Company; Iowa Electric Company; Pittsfield Electric Company; United Electric Light Company; Ozark Utilities Company; Illinois Northern Utilities Company; Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company; Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company.

Commission officials said that under the Federal Power Act these companies were required to file original cost statements by January 1, 1939.

Their failure to do so, authorities added, probably was due to a desire on the part of the companies for more time in which to prepare their data.

Continued failure on the part of a company to file a statement, officials said, would result in the commission going into the Federal courts for a compliance order.

June Milk Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average sales of fluid milk in June totaled 6,758,508 quarts, an increase of 5.8 per cent over 6,388,855 quarts in June last year, the Milk Industry Foundation reported on the basis of returns from leading distributors in 136 markets.

Steel Earns 36c Share on Senior Stock in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — The U. S. Steel Corporation's June quarter statement showed substantial gains in income over the March quarter and the corresponding period of 1938, but still left the company with a big deficit after payment of preferred dividends.

In the black a little more comfortably than in the March quarter, the corporation reported for the three months ended June 30 net profit of $1,309,761, equal to 36 cents a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

This compared with net profit of $660,551 in the previous quarter, equal to 18 cents a share on the preferred, and with net loss of $5,010,426 in the June quarter last year.

Usual Preferred Dividend

With the release of the quarterly figures after a lengthy meeting of the directors, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the chairman, announced the board declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 19 to stock of record July 28.

For the six months ended June 30 consolidated net income was $1,970,311, equal to 54 cents a share on the senior stock, compared with a deficit of $6,302,577 in the 1938 first half, which was marked by a low rate of production throughout the industry.

A paring down of depreciation charges in the second quarter helped improve the net income showing.

With operating earnings of $17,324,233 for the three months ended June 30, the depreciation writeoff amounted to $13,633,533. For the 1938 June quarter operating income was $17,325,669, against which there was written off $14,364,703 for depreciation.

More Workers Employed

Mr. Stettinius said shipments of finished steel products were 2,158,057 tons, a drop of about 3½ per cent compared with the first quarter, and reflected "the lower level in the nation's volume of business."

He added that the "demand for the lighter consumer goods steels continued."

For the six months shipments of finished steels were 4,393,266 tons, or 49.2 per cent of capacity, against 3,010,354 tons or 33.6 per cent of capacity in the first half last year.

The corporation had 208,113 employees during the six months ended June 30 and total payroll was $163,461,751. For the similar period last year the number of employees was 206,357 and payroll $135,252,626.

Mr. Stettinius reported that expenditures for construction in the June quarter amounted to about $4,700,000 and were "principally on projects previously under way or of a character necessary in currently maintaining productive facilities."

Kroger Grocery Sales Up 6 P. C. Past Month

CINCINNATI (AP)—A 6 per cent increase in sales for the seventh four-week period of 1939 over seventh-period sales last year was reported by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

Sales for the period ended July 15, 1939, were $18,124,294 compared with $17,070,073 for the corresponding period of 1938.

Cumulative sales totaled $128,143,216, a 3 per cent increase over the 1938 figure.

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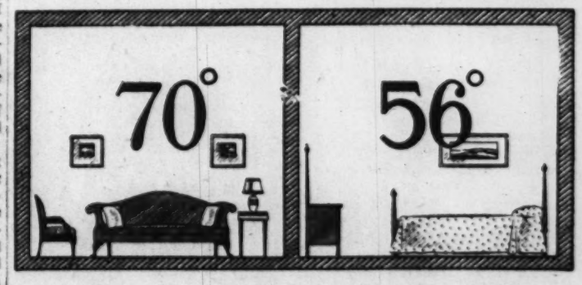

Did the temperature vary in your rooms last winter?
Houses with "spotty" temperatures need looking over by a competent heating engineer. Many advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Why not now call in the local specialist and have him make your home more comfortable?
MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,229,650
1939 volume to date 123,556,215
1938 volume to date 150,068,353

Market Leaders Move Narrowly In Mixed Trading

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The stock market turned in a mixed performance today with gains and losses about evenly distributed among leading issues.

A budding rally at the opening was checked as the trading pace slowed down and fluctuations thereafter were in a narrow range. Near the final hour a little flurry of buying forced some prices higher.

Trading was at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

While the day's business news was considered favorable, brokers said there was no item with sufficient meat in it to attract commitments. Traders were inclined to do a good deal of switching in the various groups to test out sentiment.

Stocks which slipped as selling developed included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse Electric, Allied Chemical, Johns Manville, Goodyear and Anaconda.

Narrow were Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Eastman, U. S. Gypsum, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Edison, Eastman, Union Carbide, Loft and Texas Corp.

Anchor Hocking Glass was in demand following publication of a favorable 12 months' earnings report.

Great Atlantic and Pacific and Thew Shovel advanced in the curb.

While the Steels edged ahead in early dealings the influence of small second quarter earnings as reported the past few days prevented any rush to acquire them.

Bond Market Steady

A generally higher U. S. Government list helped to give today's bond market a steady appearance in the face of irregularity in the corporation division.

At the start of the final hour treasuries with one or two exceptions were holding gains ranging from 1-32d to 8-32ds.

Some further profitselling and leveling off of new buying after the recent upturn left its mark on a considerable number of rail and miscellaneous liens which backed down fractions to around a point.

At the same time buying interest continued in a number of issues, including those of Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Oil, Anaconda Copper, and Utilities Power & Light.

Down a little were American Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, International Paper 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Foreign loans attracted minor attention. Prices were narrowly mixed.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	34⅜c	34⅜c	42⅝c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
90 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
4 months	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%
5-6 months	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%

London Market

Short bills	⅝@ 11-16%	⅝@ 11-16%	⅝%
3 mos bills	⅝@ 11-16%	⅝@ 11-16%	⅝%
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6d	141s 4d
Bar silver	16⅛d	16⅜d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 26

Sterling:	Today Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅞	$4.2397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅝	4.2397
France—franc	.0211	.0263	....
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1699½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2256	.2258	...
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5349	.5350	....
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2383	.2384	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0260⅛	.0260⅛	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426½	.0426½	.4748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228½	.0228½	.0298
Spain	.1125x	.1125x	....
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1840	.1840	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3483	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5380	.5362	.6808
Hong Kong—dol	.2869	.2877	*
Shanghai—dol	.0862⅛	.0887½	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5490	.5495	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.1903	.1907	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1750x	.1750x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 24 compared with July 23, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts $12,645,359.09 ($9,935,485.43); expenditures $16,342,602.04 ($26,293,699.65); net balance $2,650,424,004.17 ($2,123,139,-270.11); working balance included $1,965,-238,614.23 ($1,531,747,679.68); customs receipts for month $19,426,524.42 ($17,088,-919.00); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $227,579,980.67 ($236,615,310.69); expenditures $666,223,001.89 ($626,217,475.82); excess of expenditures $438,643,021.22 ($389,-602,165.13); gross debt $40,824,120,371.34 ($37,114,643,454.66); increase over previous day $285,428.50; ——— gold assets $16,230,-132,619.02 ($12,997,817,712.21.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	4	65	64	65	+ ¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38	38	38	Jul 25
11	6⅜	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 22
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	Jul 25
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	1	57	57	57	+ ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	....
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.85g)	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
12⅜	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 25
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 vw	2	8	7¾	7¾	Jul 25
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 25
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	11	19⅞	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 24
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	171	169½	169½	— ½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	2	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	Jul 25
13⅜	9⅛	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	....
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	69	69	69	....
48½	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	28	37	36½	37	....
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 22
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 25
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerad. Cp (2)	8	64	63	63	—1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	4	19	18¾	19	Jul 25
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	34	32¾	34	....
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14¼	14	14¼	....
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	43	42½	43	+1
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	97	96	96½	....
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177¾	177¾	177¾	—1¼
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	1	23¾	22⅞	23½	— ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	3	39	39	39	+ ⅞
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	12	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 20
129	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	128½	128½	128½	Jul 25
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 25
11½	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7⅞	7½	7½	Jul 25
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 25
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	8	2¾	2½	2¾	....
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
20⅛	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	10	55	53⅛	53⅛	Jul 25
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	6	21	21	21	Jul 24
7¾	4¼	Am International	10	6	5¾	5¾	Jul 25
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	15	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	55	55	55	+2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅛	13	13	....
4⅛	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	3½	3¼	3¼	Jul 25
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	2	30	30	30	— ¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	....
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	85	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	5	46⅛	44	46⅛	+3¼
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	26	41¼	39½	41¼	+2¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	32	12⅞	12½	12¾	....
22¾	11⅞	Am Roli Mill	32	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roli Mill pf	2	6o⅜	65½	66⅛	+1¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	11	12¾	12¼	12¼	—1⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
53⅜	35⅛	Am Sm&R(1½g)	10	46¾	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	+ ¼
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	....
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	20	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
14¼	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	19	14½	14	14½	+1¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 22
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	16¾	16½	16¾	Jul 25
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jul 25
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	+1
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	19	168	167	167½	— ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	10	83¼	82¾	83¾	— ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	85½	85¼	85½	+ ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	Jul 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	10	6¼	6	6	Jul 25
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	50	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 25
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
7⅜	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	....
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36⅛	20¾	Anaconda (⅓g)	57	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 24
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	174	25	23⅜	25	+1⅞
15⅞	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	-1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	27½	27½	27½	....
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 25
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 24
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	....
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
10⅜	5⅞	Artloom Corp	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	11	8⅛	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	75½	75	75	Jul 20
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	34	30⅜	29¼	30¼	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	20⅛	19½	20	....
10⅜	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 25
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	Jul 25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
110⅛	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	—3
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	9	9	9	....
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47	47	47	Jul 21
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 21
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 25
87⅜	38¼	Aviation Corp	69	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	34	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	17	5½	5¼	5½	....
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	5	25¼	25	25	Jul 25
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	3	8¼	8	8	....
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	....
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jul 25
8¼	7⅛	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	73¼	72¼	72¼	M'y 18
29⅞	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	23	26	25¼	26	+ ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	....
55	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Jul 25
57½	41	Best & Co (1.60)	6	42½	41	41	....
80	50¼	Beth Steel	76	64⅝	62⅝	64½	+1
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	....
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	110	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 25
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	11¾	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	19	23⅜	23	23⅜	....
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	—1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
21¾	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	7	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	18	26½	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jul 19
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	9	23⅜	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
40⅞	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Jul 25
51	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	51	50½	51	Jul 25
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
13⅛	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	29	13¼	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
45½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
28⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	86	29⅜	27⅝	28¼	+1⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
17⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	10	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5	4	Budd Mfg	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	....
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	22¼	22	22¼	Jul 25
34¼	23½	Bulova Watc (2)	5	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
17¼	11½	Burling Mills (1)	15	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 21
9½	5⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 25
4¼	2⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
C							
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19⅝	19	19	Jul 25
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	Jul 21
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	⅞	⅞	....
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	52	19⅝	18⅜	19⅝	+1
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
34¼	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	....
7⅜	4⅛	Capital Ad A	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 25
20¼	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
94⅛	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	2	76	76	76	—1¼
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	8	45	44⅛	45	....
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (6)	1	106⅝	105⅞	105⅝	Jul 25
26½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	39	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	14	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20⅜	20⅛	20½	Jul 25
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	43	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5⅛	3⅛	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
5⅛	3⅛	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 25
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	21	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20½	20½	20½	....
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Jul 25
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	34	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
95⅛	66	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jul 21
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	....
1	⅜	Chi & N West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	7	12	11½	11½	— ¾
1½	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	¼	¼	¼	....
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	¾	¾	¾	Jul 25
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¾
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 22
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 25
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 24
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 24
14⅞	10	Chick Cot Oil	7	10½	10½	10½	Jul 21
13½	7	Childs Co	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	175	83¾	81½	83⅛	+1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	13½	13½	13½	....
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	....
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	27⅛	26	26	Jul 25
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	42⅜	42	42¼	....
33⅜	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	33	34½	33	34¼	+1¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅛
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	8	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	....
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	32½	31⅜	32½	+ ⅝
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16	16	16	....
21¼	14	Col Br A (.60g)	17	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	14	Col Br B (.60g)	7	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	335	8	7¼	8	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	12	86¼	85¾	86¼	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%£)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 25
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
94	73	Colum Carb (4)	4	93	92¼	93	+ ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	109½	108⅞	109½	+ ⅝
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	55	54½	55	+ ½
110½	106	Com Tev pf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 25
13⅜	9	Consl Solvents	60	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
2⅛	1¾	Com'th & South	71	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
69⅜	45

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand for Wool Is Broad; Price Trend Is Upward

Weekly Wool Review

Wool continues to meet a fairly broad demand, despite the recent stiffening of values and the dwindling selection available to buyers in the West. Worsted manufacturers are in the market for greasy combing wools and some woolen manufacturers are buying raw wools in larger volume than has been their wont recently.

Prices continue to work upward and in some instances the peak of last May has been passed by the rising values. Twelve months Texas wools are moving fairly well in the range of 67 to 70 cents, scoured, for the average run of wools, with as much as 73 cents paid for choice lots. Territory, graded, French combing length, fine wools, are around 66 to 69 cents, scoured, for large lots.

West Less Active

Activity in the West is somewhat curtailed by the limited selections available and the decidedly firm price structure. Supplies in the growing areas are fairly well exhausted and Boston wool men estimate that 80 to 85 per cent of this spring's clip is now out of first hands.

Much of this wool is now converging on Boston, though relatively little has been going into dealers' warehouses here. Heavy poundage was sold for shipment direct to mills, and the movement of domestic wools through the port of Boston, brought in by steamer from the West Coast, is hailed by shipping interests as the largest of any recent years.

In Boston, the number of buyers who continue to purchase wool is evidently sufficient to offset the resistance of some factors to the recent price advances. At least the market at the moment shows no sign of weakening when demand slowed down somewhat from the pace it has maintained recently.

Wool for Auctions

More than 1,000 growers in Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona have consigned about 6,500,000 pounds of wool to sponsors of the summer series of auctions at Denver and Ogden, for sale at the daily auctions next week. This is described as the largest amount offered at one series since the auction system of marketing wool was inaugurated in this country in 1934.

Mohair is moving in the Boston market at prices that are firm to slightly higher on adult and kid sorted mohair. Mohair in original bags was inclined to be slow, with Texas adult nominally priced at 43 to 45 cents and kid 75 to 80 cents.

Business Loans Up For Fourth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans gained for the fourth straight week in the seven days ended July 19.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported to the Federal Reserve Board that their business loans, totalling $3,893,000,000 on July 19, were $6,000,000 higher than a week ago.

The advance was led by increases of $4,000,000 each in the Cleveland district and in New York City, offset slightly by small decreases in some other areas.

For the 101 cities, business loans now are $15,000,000 larger than a year ago.

New Haven's Six Months' Deficit Totals $2,775,776

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reported a June deficit after fixed charges of $619,770, bringing to $2,775,776 the loss for the first six months of 1939. The comparative deficit figures for 1938 were $1,131,721 for June and $6,808,923 for the half year.

Net railway operating income was $322,075 last month, an increase of $425,556 over June, 1938, gross revenues totaled $6,707,111, an increase of $849,050, and operating expenses were $5,260,928, an increase of $389,147.

For the six months period, net income amounted to $2,861,601, an increase of $3,521,597 over 1938. Gross revenues totaled $39,565,901, an increase of $4,863,543, and operating expenses increased $708,567 to $29,937,382.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 24.2 P. C. Over Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Company reported sales for the sixth period, from June 19 to July 16, totaled $44,573,662, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the $35,901,536 total for the corresponding period last year.

It was the largest sixth period in the history of the company. Similarly, the total sales for the first six periods of 1939—$277,488,537—were the largest for that period. Sales for the first six periods of 1938 were $224,986,360, 23.3 per cent under this year's figure.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company and subsidiaries showed indicated net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $162,526, equal to 22 cents a share on common stock, compared with $220,114, or 32 cents a share in the preceding quarter, and $207,414, or 30 cents a share in the comparable 1938 quarter.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-'40 June	103.8	103.8	103.8
3 3¼s '41	106.9	106.9	106.9
2 3⅜s '47-'43	110.21	110.21	110.21
1 3¼s '46-'44	111.00	111.00	111.00
3 4s '54-'44	116.00	115.31	116.
2 2s '47	105.28	105.28	105.28
1 2½s '53-'49	106.30	106.30	106.30
26 2½s '52-'50	107.1	107.00	107.1
15 2¾s '54-'51	109.2	109.00	109.2
1 3s '55-'51	112.7	112.7	112.7
11 2⅞s '60-'55	109.24	109.22	109.24
5 2¾s '59-'56	108.12	108.12	108.12
3 2¾s '65-'60	107.23	107.23	107.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-'44	109.20	109.20	109.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
4 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	40	40	40
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
36 Am&For P 5s 2030	63	62¼	62¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102	102	102
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	110	17-32	110½
8 Am T&T 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
1 Am WW &E 6s '75	107	107	107
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107¼	107	107¼
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	38	38	38
4 Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	99¼	99¼
10 Arm Del 4s '55	100⅛	99¾	99¾
28 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	110¾	111⅛
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98½	98½
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	111	111	111
1 Atl Knox & No 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
7 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	63⅜	63⅜
2 A C Line 5s '45	80	80	80
28 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
3 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21½	21½	21½
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	60⅝	59¾	60
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	60¾	60	60¾
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	21½	21	21½
45 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20⅝	20	20¼
2 B&O 5s '96 F	21½	21	21½
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	21¾	21½	21¾
19 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11¼	11¼
19 B&O 1st 4s '48	60½	59½	60⅛
10 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	50	50	50
16 B&O E W 5s '50	42½	41	42⅛
7 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	41⅝	40	41⅛
6 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	135½	135½	135½
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106⅝	106⅞
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
22 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	101¾	101¾	101⅝
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	33½	33	33
5 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	29½	29	29⅛
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	34½	34½	34½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	62	62	62
1 Bkly Edis 1st 4s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
33 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78⅜	78	78⅛
1 BklynQnC&SBcn 5s '41	42	42	42
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88	88	88
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113½	113½	113½
15 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110¼	110½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	33¾	33¾	33¾
11 Bush Term 5s '55	38	37¾	37¾
2 Bush TB 4½s '60	56	56	56
21 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102½	102	102
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116¼	116¼	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	130¼	129¾	130¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅞	115½	115½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
2 Can Pac 5s '54	94	94	94
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¼	96	96
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
25 Can Pac 4s perp	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	34	34	34
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	51¾	51¼	51¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	13½	13½
2 Certain-td 4½s '48	78¾	78	78
1 Chesap&P&F 3⅜'41&s50	102½	102½	102½
1 C&O 4½s '92	125¼	125¼	125¼
17 C&O 3½s '96 D	99¼	99½	99¼
9 C&O rfg 2½s '96E	99¾	99½	99¾
8 CB&Q cfg 5s '71 A	96½	96	96⅛
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¼	99⅝
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	111	111	111
21 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16½	16¾
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	20½	20½
12 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7	7⅛
29 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	25	25	25
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25	25	25
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	14	14
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
27 Chi & NW 4s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
20 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
2 CRI&P cv 5½s '60	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110	110	110
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 Cley El Ill 3¾s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91	91	91
1 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	83¾	83¾	83¾
9 Col & So 4½s '80	33¼	33	33
51 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103	103⅛
96 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103	103⅜
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104⅛	104	104⅛
39 ComwithEdcv 3½s '58	122⅜	121¾	121¾
5 Con Edis 2¼s '46	106⅛	106⅛	105⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s '48	108⅛	106⅝	106⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	108	108	108
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105¼	105½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
9 Container 5s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107½	107½	107½
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30½	30½	30½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	37	37	37
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	33½	33⅜	33⅜
4 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅜	59½	59½
7 D & R G 4s '36	10	9⅞	9⅞
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Det T Tun 4½s '61	103	102½	103
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
1 Ed Ill NY 5s '95	151	151	151
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¼	10	10¼
28 Erie rfg 5s '75	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
34 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	106	105½	105½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	56½	56½	56½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	102	102
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	65½	64¾	65
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104	104½
10 Grch6s'45 103 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32	
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	86	86	86
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	85½	85½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90⅜	90	90¼
1 Gul St Stl 5½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Hockg V 4½s '99	120¾	120¾	120¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
12 Ill Bell 3½s '70 B	110⅝	110	110
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
20 Ill Cen 4s '53	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
27 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48½	48	48⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s '56	41	41	41
1 Hockg V 4½s '99	120¾	120¾	120¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
12 Ill Bell 3½s '70 B	110⅝	110	110
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
20 Ill Cen 4s '53	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
27 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48½	48	48⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s '56	41	41	41

Share of Senate In Foreign Policy Clouded by Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

traffic in women, signed Geneva Oct. 11, 1933.

Argentine sanitary convention, signed May 24, 1935.

Convention and protocol on economic statistics, signed Dec. 14, 1928.

Panama radio convention, signed March 2, 1936.

Panama naval station transfer convention, signed March 2, 1936.

Convention for unification of rules concerning collisions at sea. Signed at Brussels, Sept. 23, 1910; reported favorably by the Senate Committee June 15, 1939. (This is almost a record-breaking delay between signature and favorable report: 29 years.)

Convention concerning insurance for seamen. Adopted Geneva October, 1936.

Textile convention, adopted Geneva, June, 1937.

Niagara Falls convention, signed Jan. 2, 1929.

Costa Rica trans-Isthmian canal agreement, signed Feb. 1, 1923.

Convention to suppress traffic in obscene publications, Geneva, Sept. 12, 1923.

Treaties in Present Session

The following treaties and conventions were submitted to the Senate during the present session, and the date given in each case is when they were made public, not when they were signed.

Rainy Lake convention, with Canada, May 11, 1939.

Consular convention with Liberia, July 12, 1939.

Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Liberia, July 12, 1939.

Extradition treaty with Liberia, July 12, 1939.

Treaty of commerce and navigation with Iraq, July 12, 1939.

Convention regarding military obligations, with Finland, July 12, 1939.

Extradition treaty with Monaco, July 12, 1939.

Double taxation convention with Sweden, May 11, 1939.

Draft convention on wages and hours of work in principal mining and manufacturing industries, May 11, 1939.

Draft convention on interchange of publications, July 12, 1939.

The Champion in Delays

There is a classic example of the slowness of the Senate in ratifying treaties. The Isle of Pines treaty was submitted to the Senate on March 3, 1904. It was ratified by the Senate, with reservation, on March 13, 1925. But these 21 years may soon be outdistanced. The convention on collision at sea, made public the other day, was signed back in 1910!

In the Panama treaty, just ratified, the United States broadens—in the interest of the good neighbor policy—the treaty of 1903 regarding the status of the Panama Canal Zone. The Senate established the understanding, through memoranda accompanying the treaty, that in the event of war the United States may defend the Canal in any way it sees fit. But by the treaty it is also bound to consult with Panama during such a crisis, as to means of dealing with the threat.

Panama feels that its sovereignty is strengthened by the treaty, and it also scored a notable financial victory, obtaining its annual rental for the Canal Zone not in devalued dollars—which it refused in 1934—but in Panamanian currency to the equivalent of gold dollars. Ratification, therefore, is a substantial step to assist better United States relations in Central and South America.

New Deal Men

(Continued from Page 1)

key to the House battle is Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, controlling a majority in the Rules Committee. He is a strong conservative and succeeded last session in tying up the New Deal's wage-hour bill until it was forced out of committee by petition and passed by a big majority.

Senator Barkley started his protracted defense of the lending bill with a review of New Deal fiscal policies. He brought attacks at once when he declared that about one-fourth of the present $40,000,000,000 Government debt is recoverable and represents outlays which will be paid back.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, immediately denied this and asserted the figure was nearer 5 per cent of the total. There had been no recent appraisal of assets of lending agencies, he declared, but such an appraisal "would show plenty of losses we do not now know about."

"The Commodity Credit Corporation," he charged, "has lost its capital stock twice. Even the most casual investigation suggests that there will be substantial losses in various agencies."

Senator Barkley conceded some losses but pointed to profits in other agencies. The RFC he said, would show a net surplus of $125,000,000.

A House Republican Committee on National Debt Policy meanwhile released a report assailing the new lending program from top to bottom.

It charged the whole thing was a "subterfuge" to increase the national debt.

Auto Racer in Air Race

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Wilbur Shaw, winner of the 500-mile automobile classic at Indianapolis May 30, announced July 24 he would enter the transcontinental event of the National Air Races Sept. 2.

"Two men who have a very hot plane approached me several months ago and asked me if I would fly it," he said. He declined to identify his backers.

South Americans Reject Plan to Alter Penal Law

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The Penal Law Committee of the South American Conference on International Law rejected July 25 an Argentine proposal to make counterfeiting and acts of terrorism extraditable crimes.

The committee, however, approved a proposal to make persons charged with traffic in narcotics subject to extradition. Luis Gasperi, chief Paraguayan delegate, and J. Luis Bustamente Yrivero, chief Peruvian delegate, delivered speeches at the unveiling of a plaque in honor of Gonzalo Ramirez, chief promoter of the International Law Conference held here in 1889. The ceremony was held at the Law School of Montevideo University.

McElroy Indicted Again In Kansas City Inquiry

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Henry F. McElroy, who was City Manager for 13 years under the Boss Tom Pendergast Democratic machine, was indicted by a County grand jury today for conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses in connection with a water leak survey which cost the city $356,500.

Indicted jointly with him on the charge were John J. Ratinford, head of the bogus Rathford Engineering Company which collected the money, and J. J. Pryor, contractor whose office allegedly received many of the warrants in payment for the survey.

Drifting Newfoundland Fishermen Are Rescued

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 25 (Canadian Press)—Six Newfoundland fishermen who became separated from their schooners when fog enveloped the vessels, were landed safely on the south coast of Newfoundland, according to word reaching here today.

John Gaulton and James Caul, adrift in a small boat from the banker Alice and Adelaide since July 13, were brought to Cape Broyle by the fisherman Beatrice Corkum. Rupert Poole and Philip Hepditch of the banker Palitana were landed at Calvert by a Capt. Rupert Thornhill, whose command was not identified. Thomas and Arthur Bond of the schooner We Knock were brought ashore by an auxiliary craft.

None was reported suffering from his experience.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Beautiful 21 card $1. assortment. Economy. Humorous. Etchings. Religious. Everydays. Gift Wrappings. Stationery. Good Profits. Request Samples. Heather Greetings. Dept. 847. Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Chevy Chase—Sunny 2nd floor housekeeping apt., 3 rms., bath, large closets; priv. home; garage. Woodley 0173.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL new restricted building in the exclusive Longwood section of Brookline: two and four room apartments with every modern convenience. CLARENCE A. GILMORE, Real Estate 1013 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6410.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, Back Bay, Fenway, Brighton—Modern 1 to 6 room apartments, $25 to $100; many in restricted elevator buildings within walking distance of The Mother Church. Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Ave. Ken. 8335.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN desires 1, 2 room unfurnished apartment, kitchenette, bath; quiet house, permanent; references exchanged; $30. Write Box T-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—1 or 2-room kitchenette apartment, unfurnished, in private or renovated home in or near Boston; parking. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN Brooklyn, N. Y. (nearsell) 2-2266

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD 85 Coupe; excellent condition, sell for $300.00 cash or terms. C. F. SYMPSON, 705 Kewanna Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tel. Le 9340.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook, quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway Yonkers Nepperhan 881.

DANCING

The PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. City, presents a demonstration of CORRECT POSTURE and DANCE MOVEMENTS, and a program of Dances at The Macmillan Theatre, Columbia University, July 31st, at 8:15 p. m. Admission FREE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
289 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2980

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXQUISITE gold Coronation Medal, King George and Queen Elizabeth; heads in deep relief; 2½ ins. diameter; only a few minted; cost $250, near offer. MACKENZIE, 6 Second Avenue, Hove, Sussex, England.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Photographer, good all around man, printer, operator, retoucher. Write M-13 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT meat cook and assistant pastry cook for work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.
5 and 6 room houses on Laurel Drive and Gayland Road, $5500 to $7300. Tel. Needham 1815-W C. G. McINTOSH.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON, 23 Vincent St.—Ideally located in quiet neighborhood, newly decorated 8-room house (4 chambers), 2-car garage, oil heat, $75. Call STREET & CO., Inc., 30 Federal St., Boston; LIB. 4436.

WEST NEWTON, 39 Greylock Rd.—Brick English-type home, excellent neighborhood, well-planned 1st floor; 2nd floor, 4 chambers, 2 baths; maid's room and bath; automatic heat; 2-car garage. Call STREET & CO., Inc., 30 Federal St., Boston; LIB. 4436.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Work Guaranteed HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

General Classified Advertising

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Make Boston your Headquarters

When Visiting New England on Your Vacation

Enjoy a Furnished

SHAWMUT REALTY APARTMENT

1 to 4 rooms — ready for immediate occupancy.
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COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate; private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local. RENTALS. HOMES. INSURANCE. LONG TERM LOANS.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 8181

Local Classified

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons, $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. CO. 5-5939 Tel.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN Bantam Lake Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful country vacation place with city conveniences: recreation or relaxation. Folder. Rates $22.50 up. Mr. and Mrs. SNGLE, Mgrs.

GRAND VIEW HOME, Vergennes, Vermont—Unsurpassed mountain view; home cooking; low rates; near swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain.

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS — Beautiful Maplelawn, modern home for rest, recreation, week end or longer; excellent food and service. Tel. WAshington 179-12. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report: 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office: 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtona, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Our Weekly Specials: One excellent renovated farm house in New Hampshire $10,000; one old Cape Codder in Orleans, Mass., repairs needed, $2,000; one Cape Codder, a perfect buy at $11,000. *Headquarters for sales and rentals.*

SIMEON ATWOOD, Real Estate
Tel. Orleans 289 or write Box 225

Covering Heel to Toe

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church; free bathing; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike rooms in private family; near church; garden; parking. MISSES ROBINSON.

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church—Transients, permanent; Fenway; cool, elevator. Suite 6, 78 Westland Ave.; Mrs. Manton; Com. 9273.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.—Single and double rooms; privileges; permanents or transients; reasonable. Com. 9109.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

DORCHESTER CENTRE, MASS.—Desirable 3-rm. apt. with kitchenette in private home; heat, light, parking; quiet street, near Ashmont station. Box K-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 65th (50 Central Park West)
THOMAS WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
Now located in new quarters overlooking Central Park, just 1 block from Broadway; convenient all transportation; widely known as a comfortable, secure and well-appointed home in the city; maids, kitchen facilities. MRS. THOMAS. TR. 4-1348.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st—Beautiful, outside cross-ventilated; large Simmons studio; all transportation accessible; quiet neighborhood, refined environment.

N. Y. C., 600 West 113th St.—LARGE room, running water; with or without board; cultured family; gentleman or business woman. NOEL.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

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Prop., MRS. NELLIE TEMPLE

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CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Big profits. Gift Wrapping, Religious, Etching boxes. 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-62, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE
Fastest seller out. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 406 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

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EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big comm. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 47, Rochester, N. Y.

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RUTHERFORD 2-0075

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TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

For Your Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
62 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7138

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
617 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
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Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
WALTER E. THORN
Cor. Prospect and William Sts. OR. 4-9619

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SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main St. OR. 5-9729

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Shell Service Station
Dean St., Corner of Demarest Ave.
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Call Englewood 3-4208

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Willner's
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Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
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3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

Shirlbee Shops
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Suits—Hats
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
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WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

George Fangmann, Inc.
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COKE, COAL, OIL
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Easy Terms
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BAYONNE, N. J.
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Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

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LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
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Roofing and Siding
Estimates Cheerfully Given
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ALBERT VOSS
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Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Prudence Corn Beef Hash, 1 lb. cans, 2 cans 33c
Dole's Pineapple Gems, large cans, 2 cans 41c
S&W Grapefruit Juice, can 10c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 3-4200

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West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
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Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Service
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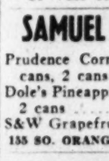
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



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Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

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RED BANK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fine Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
DAVIDSON BROS.
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ACME FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. 2104 135-137 Monmouth St.

Formfit and W. B. Foundations
Corselettes and Girdles
ALICE MING CORSET SHOP
86 Broad St. Second Floor
Opp. Strand Theatre Tel R. B. 700

MOKLERS BAKERY
Home of Quality Bread, Pastries, Pies, Cakes
Tel. 252 49 Broad St.

SALE, Red Cross Shoes
Reduced to $5.45
Discontinued Styles
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Phone 1264

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Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

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PARK HARDWARE COMPANY
Beetle Sprays ..... 35c and up
Beetle Traps 49c
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

TRENTON

HAND BAGS GLOVES
Famous Maid SHOPS
18 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
HOSIERY — LINGERIE

WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
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Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
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For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 3-4400—all other towns WX-7800 (no toll charge)

Ledig's Elm St. Service
Our Guarantee Are Honored ESSO Anywhere in the U. S. A. and Most of Canada
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE 2-1134

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1868
626 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

Smiling Sinclair Service!
For safe fret-free driving let us SINCLAIR-IZE your car for summer. Greasing, Washing and Simonizing. Battery and Tire Service
DIAL CHESTER 29684
ANDERSON & McFERREN
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9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Advanced Sale Fur Coats
"1940" Styles
Buy on Lay Away
Convenient Payments

HARRISBURG

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FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing
Harolds CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

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KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogonts 1650

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
THE CEDAR CHEST
SPORTSWEAR
SWEATERS SLACKS
CUSTOM SPORT JACKETS
414 York Road Open Evenings

PHILADELPHIA

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Commercial Printing
6912 STATE ROAD
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9288

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH
Crofton Heights

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries,
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
Watch for Opening of our MEAT MARKET in September
BARTLETT'S MODERN FOOD STORE
Prompt free delivery. 14 Stratmore Ave.
Phone Walnut 3681—3682 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

SAYLOR'S
"PERFECT" BUTTER
2 lbs. 59c
The butter without an equal for fine rich flavor. Famous at Saylor's for 74 years. Every pound guaranteed or your money refunded.
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HOLLAND
Delicious Gouda Cheese ..... lb. 39c
Gouda Cheese Spread ..... package 19c
Finest Quality Aged Edam ..... each $1.19
Finest Quality Baby Edam ..... each 33c
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
815 PENN STREET

"The Things that make a House Sing"
at special prices in
POMEROY'S
Semi-Annual
Homefurnishings Sale

More People in Berks County
EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Stewart-Warner and General Electric
Refrigerators and Appliances
Timken Oil Burners
DAVE GEIGER
668 Schuylkill Ave. Dial 41190

SCRANTON

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8248

SAUL RUBINOW PRINTING
334-336 Adams Ave., Phone 8553
Careful attention given to printing for churches and committees

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
Woodbury's Early American Spice Yardley's TOILET ARTICLES

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston Wilkes-Barre
C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Gifts of Rare Charm

GLIDDEN'S PAINT STORE
Paints and Wall Paper
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Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263

WE'RE MOVING to 226 Adams Avenue
Plenty bargains for you
HENRY KUCK
Art Store

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST TEL. SEWICKLEY 681

SWARTHMORE

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
ESSO
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1200

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Academics (195:19; not to be confused with "academies")—*Ak-a-dem'-iks* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* and *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

In a sentence such as "Academics are desirable," the word "academics" obviously suggests "academic studies"—that is, the arts and sciences. The Greek *akademia*, root of our word, was first applied to a large inclosure in Athens where Plato taught.

Æon (335:11)—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

To the Gnostics of the early Christian era, there were seven "world-creating spirits" known as "aeons," which existed before time began, and proceeded from, and collectively represented, the Perfect Æon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time—and, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

Deduced (274:8)—*De-dust'* (*e* quick-long, *u* long).

When we deduce (Latin *de*, "down," and *ducere*, "to lead") something, we literally bring down an inference from what precedes; by acquainting ourselves with facts, we draw logical conclusions about them. For example, after studying about God, we deduce what His image and likeness must be.

Designates (454:19)—Preferably *dez'-ig-nates*.

This word will appeal to those who have motored over a well-marked highway along which every curve and intersection is announced in ample time to warn the driver; for "designate" is derived from a combination of Latin *de*, "fully," and *signare*, "to mark." There is nothing left to chance along a designated path; the wayfaring man cannot err therein.

Diversities (I Cor. 12:4) — The first *i* is preferably long, according to the latest Webster's. While applauding this, we submit that in careful speech the last syllable has more of a quick-long *e* sound than short *i*.

Ecclesiastes (Bible book) — The first *e* (unlike that in "Ephesians," which is quick-long as in debate) is short as in get.

Emanate (229:7)—*Em'-a-nate*.

The Latin roots *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow," remind us that whatever emanates from anything, springs or flows from it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source.

Improvisation (89:24) — The latest Webster's records a wise preference for *im-pro-vi-zay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In tracing this word we go back through the French *improviser*, "to improvise," and the Italian *improvisare*, "to sing extemporary verses" (*improvisso*, "sudden, unprovided for"), to a combination of the Latin *in*, "not," and *providere*, "to foresee." We employ the verb "improvise" in the sense of "to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously," or "to invent or provide offhand" ("He improvised a hat out of a can").

The noun "improvisation" is applied to the act or art of improvising. Incidentally, improvisation is aided by putting self aside, so to speak, and becoming a transparency.

Logos (335:10)—The vowels, according to Webster's, are short: *logg'-oss*.

Massah (Deut. 33:8) — *Mass'-a* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Meribah (Deut. 33:8) — Preferably *Mer'-ih-ba* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

Mocked (Gal. 6:7) — The *o* is short as in modern. Avoid *mawkt*.

Modifying derivative (93:25)—*De-riv'-a-tiv* (*e* as in debate, *i*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of "derivative" lie the Latin roots *de*, "away," and *rivus*, "river"; so we conclude that in deriving anything from another we draw it off as a canal takes water from a stream. As used in grammar, however, the word is applied to a term which is developed from another by adding a prefix, suffix, or both. For example, modifying derivatives of the word "spirit" are "spiritual," "spiritedly," etc.

Necessarily (89:18) — Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Pantheism (335:6) — *Pan'-the-izm* (*a* and *i* short, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in debate).

Pantheism (Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God") is applied to the erroneous teaching that Deity is in all things; that the physical universe, conceived of as a whole, is God; that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material universe.

In pantheism there is seen the futile effort to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various forms (air, water, minerals, etc.) is also everywhere.

Paran (Deut. 33:2) — *Pay'-ran* (first *a* long, second as in *account*).

Premises (274:11)—*Prem'-iss-ez* (vowels short).

Seir (Deut. 33:2)—*See'-ihr*.

Sieve (72:19)—*Siv* (short *i*).

Sinai (Deut. 33:2) — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni*.

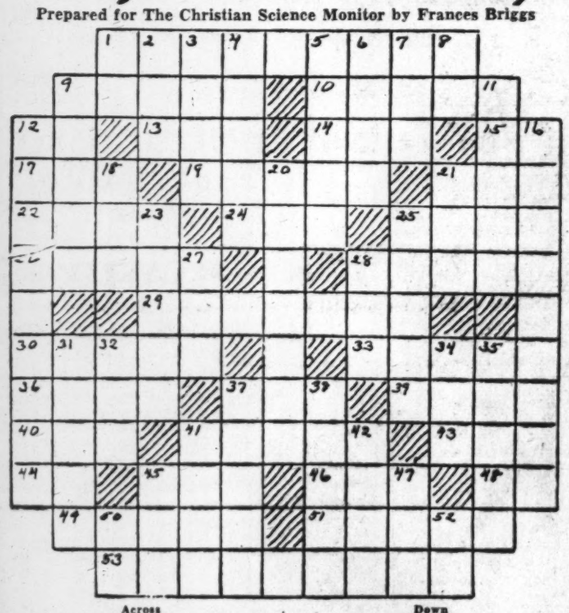
Spirit (subject, etc.)—Not *Spih'-rut*; not *Spirt*; sound it *Spir'-it*.

Thummim, Urim (Deut. 33:8)—*Thum'-im* (vowels short); *U'-rim* (*u* long, *i* short).

Usurped (317:3) — The *s* is sounded like *z*.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

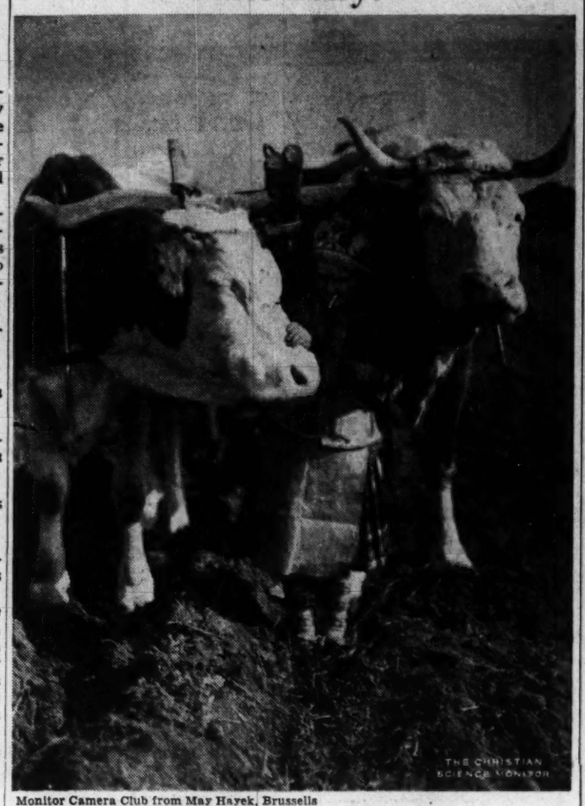
1—Who wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse"?
9—What is name of a lake of Manitoba, Canada?
10—Color Burmese ruby is also called what?
12—What is symbol for barium?
13—Who was Peer Gynt's mother
14—Would you don, eat, or sow teiglech?
15—Where is Calhoun Falls (abbr)?
17—A remnant is what?
19—What is name of a size of type?
21—What East Indian timber tree is second only to teak in value?
22—What Kohathite Levite was also called Nahath?
24—What is a famous watering place of Belgium?
25—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
26—Who was grandson of the patriarch Asher?
28—What do you call an attractive abode or retreat?
29—Who was angel sent to Daniel to explain his visions?
30—Who was father of Bath-sheba, wife of David?
33—What is a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls?
36—Who was father of Shaphat?
37—What goddess of mischief appears much in Greek tragedy?
39—What is obtained from pith of trunk of the gebang?
40—Who was son of Gad?
41—What is name of a river of England?
43—What is considered mightier than the sword?
44—What is third note of diatonic scale?
45—What do you call any method of connecting threads in a Jacquard loom to produce desired pattern?
46—Henry Fothergill Chorley wrote poem about what tree?
48—Near.
49—What Dutch painter was born in 1626?
51—An angler's basket is what?
53—Who was father of Asaph the singer?

Down

1—In speaking of Biblical Bildad, what pronoun would you use?
2—What is a city of Oklahoma?
3—What name is given to several species of stinging insects?
4—The tabog is a duck, bear, or tree—which (pl)?
5—What is Beethoven's "Fidelio"?
6—What was former silver coin unit of Spanish monetary system?
7—Negation.
8—Half an em is what?
9—A proa is a plant, cloak, or canoe—which?
11—Who was a famous Belgian violinist?
12—Where was Ruth's home?
16—In what city of California is Pomona College?
18—What is any of several species of flounder?
20—What is a foliated or chalky variety of calcite, of pearly luster?
21—What implement is used by a lumberman?
23—Who was one of Persian eunuchs of court of Ahasuerus?
25—What burrowing mammals are found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and North America?
27—Who was first born of Jerahmeel?
28—A couch is what?
31—What is either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs?
32—Who was a Benjamite, son of Bela?
34—What is a siesta?
35—Who was a son of Shemaiah?
37—Roman gladiators fought in what?
38—What patriarch is said to have "walked with God"?
41—Row, rank, or layer is what?
42—What was a minor medieval coin struck in Italy, Sicily, and Malta?
45—What is small artificial elevation on which ball is poised in golf?
47—What is a large New Zealand parrot?
50—What is a symbol for terbium?
52—What exclamation denotes inquiry?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Nice Bossy!



Monitor Camera Club from May Hayek, Brussells

Hungarian girl rewards a faithful servant.

In Lighter Vein

Explanation

"Goodness, Sarah, what a kitchen!" exclaimed Mrs. Hinks. "Every pot, pan, and dish is dirty. The table is a perfect litter and—why, it will take you all night to clear things up. What have you been doing?"

"Nothing, ma'am," explained Sarah. "Your daughter has just been showing me how they boil a potato at her cookery school."—Grit.

Where Mother Belongs

Lady Politician (addressing audience): "What is home without a mother?"

Male Voice in Audience: "Your baby!"

"Stares" Is Right!

In the course of his lecture, he said that anyone who had crossed the Atlantic from this country must have come back with vivid memories of the United Stares of America.—Provincial Paper.

Their Majesties certainly have.—Humorist.

Poor Service

While fishing on the lake this summer with mother and daddy, Patsy Anne suddenly threw her fishing pole into the bottom of the boat and exclaimed: "I quit!"

"Why, Patsy, what is the matter?" asked mother.

"Well, mother," she answered, "I just can't seem to get waited on!"—Indianapolis News.

Daily Quotation

OUT of the lowest depths there is a path to the loftiest height.
—CARLYLE.

Daily Anecdote

Cleveland Decides

In a political campaign in which he participated some years before he became President, Grover Cleveland found himself opposed by a violent attack of slanderous abuse. One day a man approached Colonel Lamont, Cleveland's secretary, and described information he had which seemed extremely damaging to the other side.

"Tell him to bring the proofs," ordered Cleveland.

When the man arrived with his material, Cleveland asked, "Are you sure everything is here?"

"Yes, Sir, all of it," was the reply.

"Everything is here? You're holding nothing in reserve?"

"Nothing."

Summoning his secretary, Cleveland said, "Pay this man a fair amount for his services. I am going to accept this information."

Gleefully, the informer waited for his information to be made public. But days, then weeks, passed—and not a word was published. If he had witnessed the scene which occurred in Mr. Cleveland's office just after he had quitted it, he would have understood.

Arranging in a neat pile the papers he had purchased, Mr. Cleveland proceeded to tear each sheet into tiny bits. Then he summoned a porter and watched him burn every scrap to ashes.

"Lamont," he said to his secretary, "the other side can have a monopoly on all the dirt in this campaign. I won't have any part of it!"

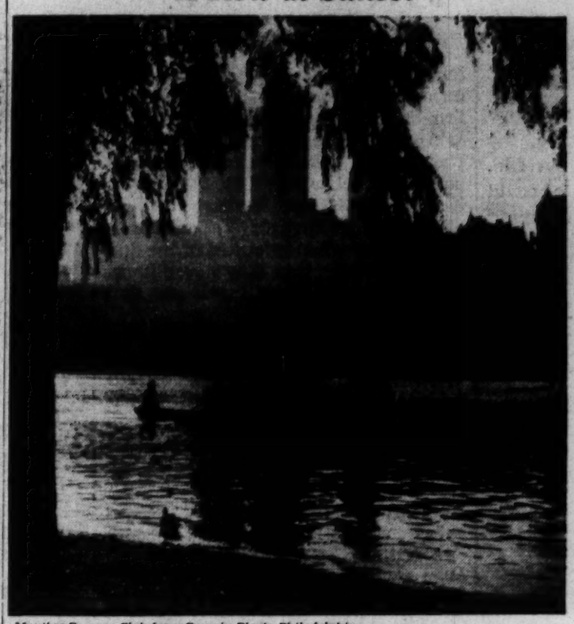
Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

MUSKRAT

The muskrat will walk 10 miles for an ear of fresh corn. In summer, muskrats burrow in mud banks; in winter they build rush houses. Rootstocks, bulbs, fresh-water mussels, apples, pears, and garden truck are favorite foods. They supply most of the so-called Hudson seal.

A Row at Sunset



Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Philadelphia

A silhouette in New York's famous Central Park.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Far Migrating Birds Travel?

Not all birds migrate. In the tropics, where there is little seasonal variation, many species of birds show no tendency to migrate or wander. Our own nuthatches, ruffed grouse, and woodpeckers spend the entire year in one region or locality. And among those birds which do migrate, the distance traveled varies from a comparatively few miles to thousands of miles across oceans and deserts.

Mountain birds, such as the snow partridge and the long-tailed chickadees of the Rocky Mountains, may find suitable winter homes by a mere decrease in altitude, accomplished by a flight of just a few miles down to the foothills. Among the moderate travelers may be mentioned the robins, bluebirds, and blackbirds, which migrate to winter quarters in the southern part of the United States.

A longer journey is undertaken by the oriole, which spends the winter in Central America; while several of the warblers and thrushes push on to the Northern part of South America before stopping for the winter. Still more energetic is the bobolink, which makes its winter home on the pampas of Brazil, a matter of some 5,000 miles from the daisy fields over which it flew in June.

The nighthawk, whose nest is found on the upper Yukon, will be found in the winter in Argentina. The common swallow of Central Europe migrates to South Africa, a long and arduous journey for so small a bird.

A great traveler is the golden plover, which nests along the Arctic coast and wings its way to Argentina for the winter. But the unchallenged champion of distance flyers is the Arctic tern, which nests in our summer within 500 miles of the North Pole and migrates to the seas bordering the Antarctic continent, a distance of 11,000 miles each way, or a total of 22,000 miles a year.—W. P. Keasbey.

TERN IN FLIGHT

Sandbags From Bengal

Bengal mills are sending 200,000,000 jute bags to Britain, filling an order received last February for sandbags for defense. Daily inspections are made by British Government experts.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Small Beginning

New York

Many years ago a kindly woman whose home was in the country visited the near-by city on a sultry summer day. She had business in some of the smaller streets and alleys and was astonished at the number of pale, puny babies in their mother's arms, evidently so sadly in need of fresh air. What could she do?

"I cannot save all," she said, "but I can save one. There is room for a mother and her child at my home." So she took one mother and her child to her home and kept them for a fortnight, and then took them back and brought others. Her neighbors followed her example. The next summer the number of children entertained amounted to hundreds; and the next, thousands. Another woman who lived in the city could not give a cent but she wrote of the work. It was published in a New York paper. A woman of wealth read the article and sent the editor $1,000 with the request that a fund should be opened for the noble purpose. The fresh air charity was the result.

It all grew out of the deed of the woman who took care of one.

Odds and Ends

Delicate Cargo

An ounce of diamonds would weigh 151½ carats.

Born in a Recession

The planning of the model "T" Ford, and the purchase of the site for its construction were coincident with the business recession throughout the United States in 1907.

A Verse for Today . . .

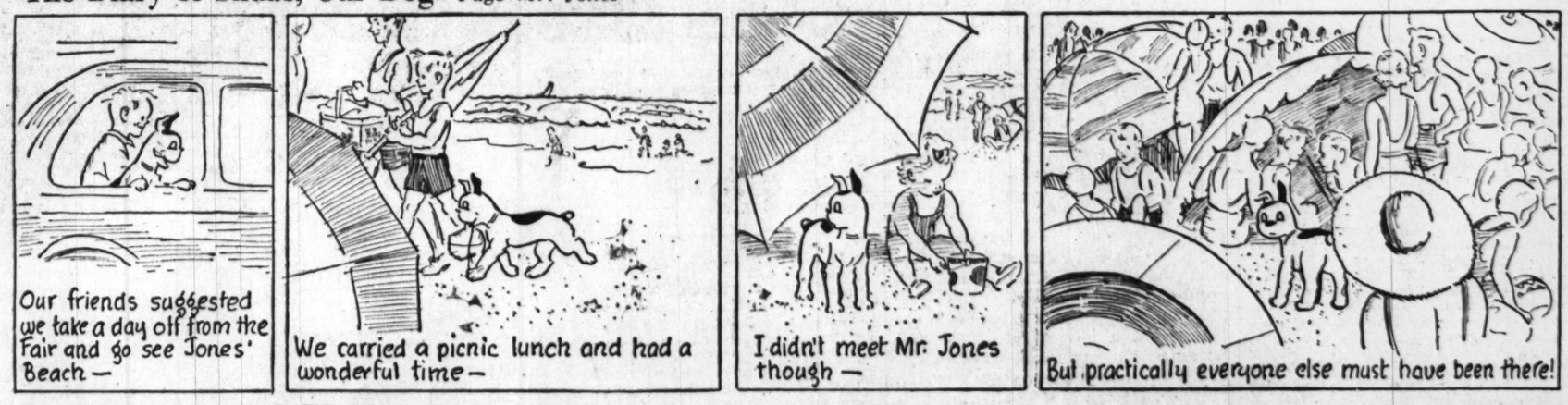
The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge. . . .—PROV. 1:7.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Indian Swamp*

By LE PELLEY

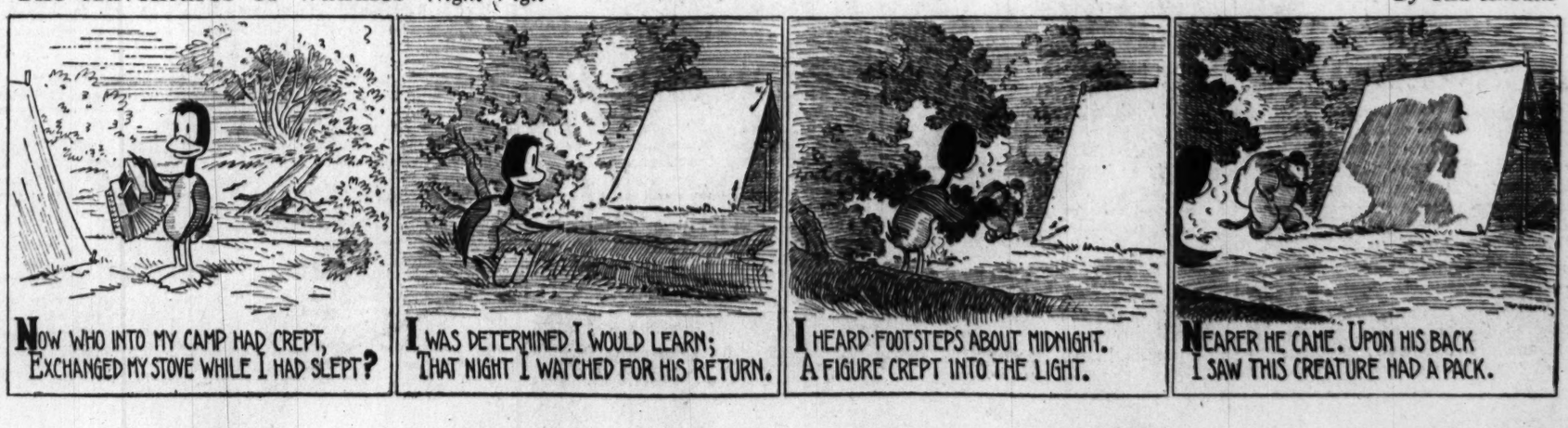
WAIT .... BEFORE WE GO ON, WE MIGHT TAKE ONE LOOK IN INDIAN SWAMP
ALL RIGHT — BUT WE CAN'T WASTE MUCH TIME..
TAKE IN THE SAIL, BUD ... I THINK I SEE A BOAT MADE FAST TO A LANDING!
PLUNKY — THAT'S THE ONE! LET'S PUT IN BESIDE IT!
NO, NOT HERE — HE MAY SEE US AND AVOID US... OVER THERE AT THE ROCK WOULD BE BETTER...
QUIET! DON'T MAKE SO MUCH NOISE PUTTING YOUR FEET IN THE MUD...
PUTTING THEM IN DOESN'T MAKE ANY NOISE.... IT'S PULLING THEM OUT —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Page Mr. Jones*


Our friends suggested we take a day off from the Fair and go see Jones' Beach —
We carried a picnic lunch and had a wonderful time —
I didn't meet Mr. Jones though —
But practically everyone else must have been there!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Night Vigil*

By THE HAGERS


NOW WHO INTO MY CAMP HAD CREPT, EXCHANGED MY STOVE WHILE I HAD SLEPT?
I WAS DETERMINED I WOULD LEARN; THAT NIGHT I WATCHED FOR HIS RETURN.
I HEARD FOOTSTEPS ABOUT MIDNIGHT. A FIGURE CREPT INTO THE LIGHT.
NEARER HE CAME. UPON HIS BACK I SAW THIS CREATURE HAD A PACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rail Legislation Lags

Already far behind time and now in danger of being sidetracked, the Wheeler-Truman Transportation Bill, passed in May by the Senate, could stand as one of the important actions of the present session of Congress if the House of Representatives would pass it before the rush for adjournment gets too strong.

This is strikingly emphasized by the round table report on national transportation policy just published in the August issue of Fortune. Briefly, the report recommends adoption of six major principles to aid in increasing railroad earnings "without doing an injustice to any form of transport or imposing a heavier transportation cost on the country as a whole."

That a group which includes two railroad presidents, leaders of two railroad labor organizations, and the head of the ICC, has agreed on a broad basic approach to questions relating to rates, costs, labor and centralized regulation of competing transportation systems is an important step toward the solution of this serious national problem. Their finding of an "area of agreement" should help to hasten action on the transportation measure now before Congress.

The Wheeler-Truman Bill represents the consensus at this time of much thought brought to bear on the critical problem of the railroads in the United States, and while some may oppose it as unduly favorable to the railroads, it seems on balance to have much more in its favor than against it. Primarily the bill would bring inland waterway carriers under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now exercises regulation over railroads, motor carriers and pipelines. It would call for an investigation by the I. C. C. of freight-rate differentials complained of by the South and Southwest. A companion measure would establish a special court for railroad reorganizations.

But of paramount significance in the long view of the transportation problem is the provision contained in the bill for appointment of an independent board of three members to investigate "the relative economy and fitness of rail carriers, water carriers, and motor carriers" to determine in what fields each may excel and where each should be encouraged, and to investigate the degree of subsidies or other advantages at public expense enjoyed by the various forms of transportation. This is the great subject on which the public needs reliable, objective information in order to equalize the terms of competition among rail, water, motor and possibly air carriers. That is the long-run need of the transportation business.

It should not be assumed because railroads are the chief petitioners for relief that either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the proposed investigative committee is to operate merely or chiefly as a protector for the railroads. Competition needs to be kept fluid in the transportation field as in any other. Restrictions on motor-trucking should not be made arbitrarily at the caprice of a State or the behest of a railroad. It is gratifying to note, for instance, that the Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma have won in that State a repeal of the statute which set up "ports of entry" at the state line and of a license tax on out-of-state trucks which had brought down retaliations from neighboring States on Oklahoma truckers.

But every one of the competing forms of transportation ought to be paying as nearly as possible its own way, each then to carry such business as it can obtain on its efficiency and rates under those conditions. The most likely way of bringing about this condition of fair competition appears to be through unified regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission plus such effect on state and national laws as might come from an authentic, impartial study of the three principal forms of transportation.

Sites and Foresight

Archaeologists are still uncovering new wonders of a past age in the ancient city of Ezion-geber, and while [illegible] was the only ruler in those days with vision enough to construct such a great city, they still seek absolute proof.

Dr. Nelson Glueck, director of excavations, has attributed occupation of the city to Solomon "because so far as we know he was the only man who possessed the strength, wealth and wisdom at that time to carry out the construction of such a specialized site."

Meanwhile another monument to human forgetfulness is the sealed box uncovered recently by an old metals firm in Cincinnati and found to contain full details of how the container was stuffed with Cincinnati newspapers of October 15, 1885, and sealed beneath the Grand Staircase of the Cincinnati Art Museum. Yet officials at the museum when informed of the find replied blankly that they never knew there was such a box, much less that it was missing.

If only Solomon in all his wisdom had thought to leave a box behind, or to scratch his name on a temple wall! As it is today, one of the greatest problems archaeologists face concerns crediting momentous ancient works to the proper people. Fortunately that won't trouble the archaeologists of 5,000 years from now nearly so much, for in almost every cornerstone today there are hidden full details, plenty of names, and even such historically inconsequential items as who won the ball game on dedication day.

Boy Against the Wilderness

"Terrific hailstorms smash crops." "Franco's Spain torn by crisis." "Drought havoc wider." Such headlines pale before another which tells of the heartening climax to twelve-year-old Donn Fendler's ordeal in the wilderness. "Donn was born under a lucky star," a jubilant relative said. But the boy who wandered hungry and naked in the wilderness eight days said, "All last night I prayed that someone would find me." Somehow the headlines about storm, crisis and havoc lose something of their fearsome impact as one ponders that humble, childlike trust in the power of prayer. The battle waged by this little boy within the awesome immensity of Maine's mountain wastes leaves an inspiring lesson in its wake. What can men not do to dispel the flying arrow and the lurking terror by emulating Donn Fendler's faith?

Catching the Military Ear

In dealing with Japanese aggression against other nations in China the problem has been to speak a language the Nipponese generals could understand. Strongly worded protests carry no meaning to the army heads who control Japanese policy. The possibility that the United States and Great Britain might stop the flow of war supplies or set up barriers against Japanese goods had some deterring effect in Tokyo. Either move would make the conquest of China difficult if not impossible.

But aside from the sacrifices required of American and British traders by any such plan, both countries have hostages to fortune in the Far East. Their citizens and property there would be open to more desperate measures by the invaders of China. That consideration has dictated the extreme patience which both nations have displayed in face of outrages. It no doubt influenced the dropping of an embargo plan in the United States Senate this week as well as the Craigie-Arita agreement which appears so pleasing to Japan.

But the Japanese generals have found several languages to convey to Britain and America their determination to push foreigners out of China or permit them to stay only under conditions wholly satisfactory to Japan's "requirements." The announced blockading of the Canton River is only the latest. The stopping of ships, the siege of Tientsin, insults and bombings (intentional or permitted), restrictions on trade—all have been a form of words persuading Britain and America to be "reasonable" toward Japan's army in China.

The vocabulary available for talking back is plainly limited. An interesting possible addition to it has just been suggested by Lin Yutang, the Chinese author-philosopher. He believes that a boycott of postal and telegraphic communications with Japan would be understood even by the military. He would stop all communication for a week in order to improve the reception of British and American protests in Tokyo—and in the army camps. The pressure would then be released before serious retaliation was attempted. Then if the language needed further interpretation the boycott would be applied for another period.

This is an ingenious proposal. Technically it offers some difficulties, but as a means of catching the ears of generals it has some obvious advantages over a program of economic sanctions. Yet it might not be persuasive unless applied drastically. The big question in the Far East would remain —Are those who wish to resist aggression prepared to run the risks?

Around This Corner?

Has the corner been turned and is American business, though still in the foothills, in full view of the heights of genuine prosperity? The forecasting agencies, the stock market, a one-time acceptable barometer, and now business news itself are telling of a new forward push. These beacons, sighted in conjunction with signals by government economists of further improvement, all add up to what the financial districts describe as a bull market and the man in the street as better times.

Despite continued large unemployment and the uncertain conditions abroad, there are unmistakable evidences that trade and industry are taking a much faster stride. The steel industry this week has jumped to a 60 per cent operating rate, the best of the year, against 36 per cent a year ago, and this without much help from the automobile centers. Rail carloadings bounded up 20 per cent in the latest reported week.

Retail and wholesale buying are well ahead of last year and indicate a confident attitude toward fall business. A heavy buying movement has strengthened the textile trade's position. The construction industry is very active, with consequent gains in the capital goods trades, and electrical equipment orders are exceeding shipments. Earnings are rising; reports from 70 large corporations show profits for the second quarter 34 per cent above 1938.

Opinions differ as to what has given the impetus to the market and to business. Causes assigned are: Growing belief there will be no hostilities in Europe this year; an insurgent Congress freeing itself from executive control; revision of the tax laws, particularly provision which permits the deduction of losses of one year from profits of the next; the Federal spending-lending program; evidence, reinforced by polls, that public opinion is becoming more conservative.

In this tenth year since the crash of 1929 it is not easy to accept even so many causes—where none seems basic and some are plainly temporary—as reason to count on established prosperity. But possibly a decade of disappointments has produced a skepticism about business revival which matches the doubt of the farmer seeing a giraffe for the first time.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Partisan Politics and Politicians

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We believe the greatest danger confronting America today comes not from communists or fascists. It comes from that type of partisan politician and partisan politics which stoop at nothing for the gaining of partisan ends. Such type of politics would have the American people believe that our President is a Communist or Fascist, opposed to business or opposed to labor, thinking only of political expediency, planning to make himself dictator or to plunge the country into war if necessary to accomplish his own selfish aims and ambitions.

Every thinking American who reads the papers and listens to the radio knows that these charges are made, directly or indirectly, by partisan writers and speakers. Such articles or speeches play directly into the hands of the enemies of our country, both within and abroad because they tend to undermine the faith of our young people in democracy and to give the impression of division and weakness abroad. They cause loss of confidence in our own Government and make people more ready to listen to the doctrines of the extremists whose plans are to overthrow our form of Government and establish some form of dictatorship here in America.

There are vital problems in America crying for solution. They can be solved and they will be solved. Our problems will be solved, however, not by partisan politicians but by Americans whose viewpoint is nonpartisan, national, and for the whole people.

Boston — R. B.

The Beaver People

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My last letter in the Monitor has met with such an amazing response from people, not only in America, but all over the world, who have written to me for copies of my Fur Crusade White List of humanely obtained furs, that I am tempted to write again.

Grey Owl, who was almost a messiah to the animals, and also a personal friend of mine, said to me once: "How can any woman find pleasure in wearing a trapped fur, when she knows that every hair on that skin has vibrated with prolonged torture?" It is astonishing to me that anyone, after reading his book, "Pilgrims of the Wild," or listening to his lectures, can ever want to wear beaver fur again.

There are reserves now for protecting the beaver; and I hope that these will be successful. I noticed, however, that fur shops in England started booming beaver fur again as soon as Grey Owl passed on. I therefore appeal to the women of Britain and America to put a stop to the trapping of these animals. They can easily do so by refusing to wear their skins.

C. VAN DER BYL (MAJOR)
The Fur Crusade & Humane Trapping Campaign
Wappenham, Towcester, Eng.

A Good Time to Go Slow

Pugsley—At Your Service

When we moved to Peak's Hill in Pugsley, we were wholly unaware how much the world was bent on service. Our status as newcomers provided the perfect opportunity for putting the matter to the test. We were pleased but not particularly surprised that first day to find the gas, light and water men on the spot almost as soon as the movers' van had stopped at the door. But it did strike us as a trifle unusual for the plumber and his assistant to put in appearance before the others had fairly debarked from their vehicles with their equipment. The plumber had turned everything off for the last tenant, he explained, and thought he might be equally obliging by turning everything on for us.

Then came the "Welcome Wagon" to make our induction into village life official. It was presided over by a "committee" in the person of a charming miss, who greeted us in the name of the local tradesmen and villagers and instructed us in the intricacies of where to go, what to do, what to see and where to find it. She presented a welcoming bouquet with the compliments of the florist.

* * *

After this official visitation, it becomes somewhat difficult to remain strictly chronological in the matter of who came when bearing gifts and offering service, for the visits become both more numerous and the visitors more various. During the first ten days, in fact, no day was complete without its special welcome from someone offering something. It might be only the boy from across the way offering to cut the lawn and trim the hedges, or a man from the far side of the village offering to build us a stone wall or an outside fireplace. It was all very exciting and not a little confusing when we had time to consider it.

There were dairymen, all neatly uniformed, all armed with trial quarts of milk, all making us welcome, all talking butterfat. They were happy, one and all, that we had at last come to Peak's Hill, and now they wanted us to be thoroughly happy in our turn by enjoying the best that Pugsley afforded in dairy products. They offered to bring the milk early and quietly. They offered to bring as well butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, eggs, chocolate and orangeaid drinks, mincemeat and ice cream. They gave us patent bottle openers and handy gadgets for the greater convenience of getting into their triple-sealed containers and extracting the unwilling cream from the rich, rich milk. They impressed us with the names of the village elite who were proud to be their customers; they spoke of the far-reaching influence of their supertest products. They even invited us over to see the cows—any time, with a car sent to fetch us!

There were laundrymen offering to keep us clean—with a per cent off on the first month's bundles. They brought samples of their washing ingredients and charts of higher than standard rating for the water used on our neighbors' clothes. They wanted us to accept fancy laundry bags that would make filling a pleasure. They pledged themselves to keep us clean enough for Pugsley.

* * *

There were greengrocers offering vegetables and staples—as near as the telephone and always at our call—presenting gift packages of dried figs, cauliflowers, tomato juice, and—dog biscuits.

There were fuel salesmen of all kinds—coal, coke, gas, oil. They were concerned with our future. They wanted to make surveys to discover whether we could possibly be warm in the coming winter. They wanted to insulate so that none of their fuel's goodness would be wasted on the winter air. They left assuring us that they would never rest until they had seen us comfortable in winter. And even in midsummer we felt comforted by their concern.

There followed those representing miscellaneous and sundry services—all necessary and welcome—and all very much in the Pugsley spirit: Signor Quattrali, the barber, offered us our choice of summer cut, winter cut, or the pineapple—just for sweet hospitality's sake. The Bookshelf offered to supervise our leisure-time reading for a ridiculously moderate fee, and in view of our being newcomers were willing that we borrow Gibbon, Pepys, or Pierre Van Paassen for two weeks free of charge.

With the above offers, too, should be mentioned the duplicate keys, the package of birdseed, the bath sponge, the hod of hard coal, and the sample copy of the village weekly—tendered respectively by the hardware, bird, pharmaceutical, colliery, and printing establishments of the community. Oh, yes, and a pure thread Irish linen handkerchief from the Village Lace and Doily Center.

I realize this is perhaps the poorest sort of acknowledgment for all the cordiality Pugsley has shown simply because we chose to move to Peak's Hill; nevertheless, I make it as the only way I can publicly and generally —and since regular patronage has already begun in a measure to satisfy those who were bent on serving us. I hope, too, that it will serve—the word comes naturally in Pugsley, it seems—to indicate what any newcomer may expect in the way of service, and may by that very fact encourage more newcomers to come here—and that indirectly will serve those bent on service by bringing them more newcomers to serve. GEOFFREY CLUMBER

Mirror of World Opinion

Weak Compensation Act

A double dose of tragedy has been inflicted upon the families of miners who perished in the Providence, Ky., mine explosion. In addition to the shock of losing a husband, twenty-five widows and their children find that they can expect no aid through the workmen's compensation law. Their desperate plight has prompted the American Red Cross and a committee of local citizens to inaugurate a drive for funds in their behalf.

Probably many citizens wonder why men engaged in so dangerous an industry as mining are left without the protection of workmen's compensation. The answer is that Kentucky leaves it for employers and employees to say whether or not this means of compensating workers for industrial accident shall become effective. Employers must signify their desire to operate under that law, and employees must also give their consent. Both employers and workers have the right to withdraw from the system if they so desire.

* * *

Obviously this arrangement leaves many employees unprotected. And protection is likely to be denied to employees who need it most; for it is companies operating near the margin of bankruptcy that are usually negligent in providing safeguards against the hazards of industry.

Nor is Kentucky the only State in which this unsatisfactory situation prevails. Only 15 of the 47 States with workmen's compensation laws have made them compulsory. In the great majority of States employers may withdraw from these obviously desirable systems and leave injured employees to file individual lawsuits as the only means of obtaining compensation for their losses.

* * *

Many workmen's compensation statutes were made voluntary at the time of their enactment out of fear that compulsory acts would encounter difficulties in the courts. But the constitutionality of such legislation is scarcely open to question now. Even if the organic laws of some States seem to forbid compulsory insurance against the hazards of industry they could doubtless be readily changed.

The laxity of existing laws on the subject is a shock to many who have believed that the fight for reasonable workmen's compensation had been won. The plight of these hapless families in Providence might well be the signal for a drive to enact compensation laws that will not prove to be a delusion.—*Washington Post.*

The Wide Horizon

"Assembly Line" Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Housing has long been a complicated business keeping in open stock some 1,500 patterns of lock hardware, 19,000 sizes of valves and pipe fittings, 139 different sizes in brushes and other costly custom-made accessories to meet whims and tastes of architects, builders and the public. But only recently have building conditions been forced into the public focus as a somewhat confusing issue with critics on one side of the fence describing the industry as a relic of horse-and-buggy days trying vainly to keep up with demands of families geared to modern mile-a-minute speeds, while on the other side someone replies: "I defy anyone to name an industry in which mass production methods have been carried further than in the manufacture of building materials."

Both sides of the housing question are not without their plausible arguments, yet one thing is obvious, namely, that for generations builders have confined the bulk of their efforts to building homes for a small minority of families earning upwards of $3,000 a year. Starting from that premise, Clarence A. Perry of the Research Staff of the Russell Sage Foundation finds that an important factor in high building costs is the individual contractor system under which 144,396 builders, contractors and subcontractors are engaged in construction as compared with a mere handful of separate automobile manufacturers.

Of these 144,000 operatives, Mr. Perry says some 113,000 are small contractors doing an average business of $9,000 a year. This shows the local and retail nature of the building industry wherein small quantities of materials are frequently purchased through several middlemen. Into this picture creep inefficiencies, high hourly wages because of unsteady employment, inability of contractors to afford labor-saving machines and an almost complete lack of standardization.

* * *

But is the building system any more complex than the clothing business which requires the buying of products from some seventy-three manufacturing groups through twenty-eight types of jobbers and fourteen types of retailers? Or take the food industry with its sixty-one types of manufacturers, eighteen types of jobbers and eleven types of retailers. In the last two industries named, the shopper must do his own shopping whereas in building a home, the carpenter-contractor does the shopping for his client. Profits taken by the hotelkeeper and restaurateur to feed Americans tend to make the 10 per cent profits of building contractors look like small change.

Probably the most obvious weakness in the building industry is the inability, as Mr. Perry points out, of the 750 operative builders with an average volume of fifty houses a year, to put aside sufficient funds for research and invention comparable with the large units in the motor industry, or to control building enterprise from raw materials down to finished products.

On the other side of the picture, it is difficult to conceive of machinery in any business more efficient than the insulating board machine, the hardwood flooring, or plywood plant, or an asbestos shingle machine. And while the houser is continually berated and the motor manufacturer is cited as the shining example in mass production efficiency, the product of the automobile producer is figured at fifty cents a cubic foot, which would build one of the finest houses in the United States. Moreover, the motor product is outmoded in two to three years and not built to stand ordinary weathering for ten years, while the house built at fifty cents a cubic foot should last 100 years or more.

Strangely enough, the family man is not as quick to accept standardization of his home as he is to accept standardized automobiles, food, neckties, hats, clothes and furniture. And it is impossible to standardize home sites, particularly so with these lots in the hands of speculative builders holding out for exorbitant profits. Low-cost housing can never be built on high-cost land.

* * *

Is there any likely looking formula upon which planners may work towards the production of low-cost houses? Mr. Perry cites an important one headed "neighborhood planning." Customarily, the attempts to assemble plots large enough to obtain economies through mass building involve dealing with many individual owners, some of whom refuse to sell while others hold out for high prices. Extension of the public power of eminent domain into this field is urgently recommended by Mr. Perry to permit economies and social benefits to be derived from constructing or reconstructing an area as a "neighborhood unit."

Should such large-scale operations be made possible the resultant economies should bring housing within reach of entire segments of the American people and provide private enterprise with an untapped reservoir of new jobs.

The neighborhood unit formula has been applied with commendable success in the Garden City developments of Ebenezer Howard in Welwyn and Letchworth, England. A high measure of success has also attended the Federal Government's development at Greenbelt, Md., although this latest application of neighborhood building seems to have muffed two essentials, namely, the use of local diversified employment and housing provisions for families in all income brackets. Incidentally, some of the work was tinged with extravagance.

During the last two years, considerable progress has been made in building through pre-fabrication and research by large manufacturers making home accessories. Yet American communities must still face the inevitable fact that so much money is invested in existing patterns of living that cities must go on increasing congestion and following a pattern known to be bad, in order to maintain values of existing investments. When that fact is faced squarely and unselfishly by both government and industry and a co-operative arrangement arrived at for the rehabilitation of whole neighborhoods through private enterprise, great strides could be made in rehousing the nation's underprivileged millions in decent, livable dwellings.